THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE NEXT STEP.

The Supreme Court to be Upset—How it is to be Accomplished—Letter from Wendell Phillips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, 19th.

The late decisions of the Supreme Court show us that we must henceforth count two of the three great co-equal powers of the Government against us. Henceforth Congress fights alone for the nation against the Supreme Court and the President, leagued in the service of rebeldom. Of course, therefore, the contest grows keener and more equal, and the South takes courage. The North is not discouraged, because she knows her omnipotence, knows that she can crush all the mere forms of government when it is necessary so to do in order to secure its great purpose—justice, and the preservation of national existence. This the people mean to do, and will do, unless balked by timid, selfish, incompetent, and corrupt leaders.

The action of the Supreme Court—its disloyalty—will not surprise abolitionists; we have tested that bench for thirty years. Ever since Taney—the mere creature of a self-willed President—took his seat there, it has ceased to be an independent branch of the Government, and become the convenient and subtle tool of the Executive. Abolitionists well know that, during the whole course of its existence, it has never squared its decisions on the slave question either with justice, the spirit of the Constitution, or even its letter when that favored liberty. While its course on many great issues has been open to grave objection, its record on the negro question is infamous. We use the word deliberately. The use of it in this connection twenty-five years ago won us the unmitigated abuse of the whole American press. We have maturely considered their protest, and remaining of the same opinion still, deliberately repeat the statement. Without limiting the remark to the slave question, we affirm that, on several important subjects, no instinct of freedom has ever led that Court to deviate by accident or for a moment into any decision becoming the American people, their history, Constitution, or Declaration of Independence. An effort would have been made early in the war to remodel the Court, but for a very general distrust of Mr. Lincoln's policy in filling vacancies there. Thaddeus Stevens, when appealed to in 1862 to neutralize the position of that Bench by adding two or three trustworthy judges, replied:—"Add judges for Abraham to nominate! I had rather risk the Court as it is." Events have confirmed his sagacity, two of Lincoln's nominees having joined the enemy.

If present appearances may be trusted, that Court, like the President, is henceforth to stand an insurmountable obstacle, as at present constituted, to any efficient and safe reconstruction. Thanks to the Dred Scott and other decisions, the bench has long ago lost the sympathy and respect of the masses. General Jackson could not lift Taney to the bench; he could drag the bench down to Taney. There are men whom it is impossible to make respectable, since they have no element to win respect. There is no human institution that the touch of vile men will not defile and degrade it. Ten years ago the final cause of such a creature as Taney was inexplicable. To-day, the mystery is solved. No element less repulsive and discreditable than his character would have sufficed to utterly bankrupt such a power as that Court, which, its pristine vigor—serving tyranny with decorum—might have overawed and misled the people in this crisis.

It will need but little effort to show the people the true course to be taken in this emergency. The nation must be saved, no matter what or how venerable the foe whose existence goes down before that necessity. The idea of such a court, aloof from all political ambition, far above all party spirit, unimpassioned as justice, was a grand conception. Such a court would have been an invaluable element in our system. Until within some twenty years, the masses have regarded it as a Bench basing its decisions on definite, unvarying, and easily understood principles. Of late it is seen to be what it is, a mere appendage to party. Appointed for life, its judges must, of course, often find themselves appurtenant, by their prejudices and associations, to a defeated party. Such is their present position; and, like all fragments and elements of the old, disloyal Democratic party, its fate is certain. The moment there arises in the Republican ranks a man bold enough to strike, the people will applaud the blow. There will be the same outcry and the same resistance, from the same quarters, as there was when Anti-Slavery first demanded that the nation should mould its form or its spirit. The outcry and resistance will be just as vain in this case as in that. The instincts of the masses, the consciences of just men, the spirit of the age, and God's law, all demand that the inspiration and corner-stone of this Government shall be justice. The Constitution, with its time-honored compromises held up by the strongest of parties, was as dust in the balance against such a current. This Court will prove the same. The dry-rot of its political subservience has made it an empty form. The wind of the blow that demolished slavery was enough to scatter this obstacle from our path.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Venerable Stove.

The oldest stove in the United States, if not in the world, is that which warms the hall of the Capitol in Virginia, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in 1777, and warmed the house of the Burgesses and the General Assembly for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been upwards of thirty years. It has survived three British Kings, and has been contemporaneous with four monarchies, two republics, and two imperial governments of France. The great Republic of America has been torn by civil war, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remained unmoved in the midst of all.—*Augusta (Ga.) Press.*

This venerable stove, about which so many paragraphs have been written for a long time, until recently stood in the rotunda of the Capitol, and warmed only the negro apple and peanut women. The whole Capitol building being now fitted up with a costly and new-fangled steam heating apparatus, the venerable machine that 'warmed the House of Burgesses and the General Assembly for sixty years," now stands alone and cold in the east vestibule of the Capitol, dilapidated and disjected, *sans* pipe, *sans* everything. To judge from its appearance, the only recent attention it has received is a coat of gas tar, applied, perhaps, by the hand of the Superintendent of Public Buildings. A few days, probably, and its mangled fragments will enrich a Yankee junk shop. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—*Richmond Times.*

The Cohoes Mastodon.

The Albany orrespondent of the Syracuse *Journal* says:—

"The bones oft he Mastodon exhumed at Cohoes lie in state at the Geological Rooms. The bones, which were very brittle when for a while exposed to air, have been boiled in glue, and are now as endurable as any other bones. Search is still going on for the wanting parts of the skeleton; but even if they are not found, by the aid of a few counterfeit duplicates, the "animile" will yet be put in standing condition, ten feet and one-half high and fifteen feet long. Professor Hall tells me that it will be nearly a year before this is accomplished. The Professor thinks it impossible he should have belonged to the elephantine genus—if for no other reason, because his teeth bear no resemblance to those of an elephant. I asked Professor Hall how long ago, in his opinion, this animal existed. 'From ten to thirty thousand years,' was his reply; 'probably about twenty-five thousand.' He says the Hudson has made its channel since that day and hat then through this valley a very large stream flowed."

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Midnight Tragedy near Valparaiso, Indiana—An Infuriated Husband Shoots His Wife and Mother-in-Law, and Fires the House where They Lay—Narrow Escape of a Young Girl from Murder and the Flames.

A fearful tragedy, rivaling in its details the terrible massacre of the Deering family at Philadelphia, during the past year, was enacted at midnight, between Tuesday and Wednesday. The scene of the horrible affair was on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, in Union township, Porter county, Ind., about four miles north of the village of Valparaiso, and thirty-six miles south of Chicago. The murderer is named Chauncey F. Page, a young man of hitherto good standing and considerable means; the victims are his wife, her mother, and a young lady named Miss Ludolph. The two former were not only instantly killed, but their bodies were partially consumed in the burning dwelling, set on fire to cover the fiendish deed; the latter is fearfully mutilated, and not expected to recover. The contemplation of murder in any of its phases is revolting, but the feeling of dismay and terror is heightened tenfold when the tragedy is the result of family differences and infelicities, and involves in its tragic results the lives of the wife and mother of the perpetrator. Powerful, indeed, must have been the incentive, and potent the determination, which lead the intelligent mind to the commission of a deed of cruelty and barbarity like the one under consideration. A man in the prime of life, with an unclouded future before him, blessed with a competency of wealth, and revelling in the health and strength of maturity, ruthlessly imbrues and ensanguines his hands in the blood of his wife, her mother, and an innocent young girl, and then gloating over his fiendish act, applies the incendiary torch to the family habitation, hoping thereby to conceal the evidence of his crime, and efface from all minds the remotest suspicion of his guilt. This is a phase of crime which shocks the sensibilities of the most blunted and perverse, and excites a thrill of horror and dismay in every breast at the crime, and loathing and detestation of the perpetrator. Such was the deed which was enacted Tuesday night. A husband, hitherto respected and esteemed, whose domestic infelicities had occasioned a separation from his wife, acting upon the impulses of an unrestrained imagination, wrought up to a paroxysmal intensity by the sense of family troubles, took the life of his wife and her mother, and then fired the house where they resided, leaving nothing to indicate, as he supposed, his connection with the crime. Providence, however, determined otherwise; and through its friendly interposition, one of the victims survives to relate in detail his crime, and expose its enormity and cruelty to those who will not relax their efforts until his apprehension and execution expiate the offense against law and humanity.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

About four miles from Valparaiso, on what is known as the "Chicago road," has stood for ten years a low frame farm-house, occupied by Benjamin Long and his wife Emma. The house was situated about forty rods from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and about ten rods from the turnpike in Union township. The country around is exceedingly hilly, and on the verge of a deep ravine, surrounded by stunted undergrowth stood the house. Standing on the spot, the scene is beautiful. Coursing along slowly at your feet is Salt creek, a sinuous stream, which loses itself in the forest miles beyond. North of you is a dense forest reaching to the limit of vision, while away to the south is a level plateau extending to the town of Valparaiso. On the east is a hill about fifty feet in height, through whose centre a passage has been cut for the railroad. On the western slope of this hill stood the domicil within whose walls was enacted the double murder. The house itself was, like most farm houses, constructed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the occupants, and consisted of two rooms, a bedroom and kitchen. The surroundings of the house are in a high state of cultivation, the result of years of patient labor. In the kitchen the murder was perpetrated.

THE DEAD.

During the evening Page, the murderer, visited Valparaiso on horseback. The last that was seen of him was between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the Gould House, in that village. Here he left his horse, also his scarf, saying he would return in a short time, and started away on foot. He reached his residence about midnight. The inmates had all retired. The dwelling is a large farm house, the nearest dwelling being about twenty rods distant. Stealthily he entered by the back door, and silently approached the room occupied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Long. Both were evidently sound asleep, as the first sound heard by Miss Ludolph, who occupied a room up stairs, was the firing of shots with a revolver, fired rapidly in succession. Both were shot through the body, in the region of the heart, and instantly killed. Not a shriek or groan was heard to escape, but a terrible silence succeeded the reports of the revolver. Miss Ludolph, hearing the shots, and ignorant of the cause thereof, hastily threw a wrapper over her person and descended the stairs. The moment Page espied her he fired again and again, each ball taking effect in her person. Not satisfied with this, and fearful that life was not extinct, after she had fallen to the floor, he frantically seized a chair and belabored her body until, like in death, she lay insensibly on the floor. The deed was one of devilish premeditation. The fearful tragedy was committed, and he was too cowardly to face the consequences. To hide all traces of the terrible affair, he set fire the building and fled the scene.

The heat of the burning building brought Miss Ludolph partly to her senses, and on her hands and knees she succeeded in effecting her escape from a terrible death in the flames. The conflagration attracted the attention of neighbors, and from all parts men were soon hurrying to the scene of the tragedy. From the incoherent statements of the wounded girl, the neighbors at least received an inkling of the terrible truth, and at the risk of their own lives they succeeded in recovering the charred and crisped bodies of the unfortunate women. Although an effort was made to save the building, it proved futile, and only a mass of ashes now remain on the site where the fearful scene was transacted.

After the first feeling of horror had somewhat subsided, men hurried in every direction to give the alarm, and, if possible, effect the capture of the murderer. Up to the latest information, this had, however, not yet been effected.

PERSONNEL OF THE MURDERER.

C. F. Page, the demon who committed this fearful act, is a man of about 28 years of age. He is of a light complexion, and about five feet ten or eleven inches in height. He is a jeweller by trade, and a short time before he perpetrated the fiendish crime—to avoid the consequences of which he now flies from the avenging sword of justice—worked at his trade in the village of Valparaiso. For the past twelve or fifteen months, however, he has led the life of an itinerant peddler, who hawks his wares from door to door. By habits either of industry and application, or pinching penuriousness, he had succeeded in amassing considerable of this world's goods, and was accounted among his acquaintances as a man possessed of a competence, if not endowed with absolute wealth.

METHOD IN MADNESS.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, four hours before the commission of the crime, Page called at the rooms of the most prominent photographic artist in the village of Valparaiso, and inquired of the proprietor of the establishment as to whether he had any photographs or negatives of him in his possession. At that hour of the night the artist did not feel inclined to look for either one or the other any great length of time, and he informed Mr. Page that he had not either of the articles he desired in his possession. But on the following morning, after the sad news had been received, and when the wails of lamentation were mingled with shrieks of vengeance, the operator instituted a minute search, and discovered that he had a negative in his rooms, from which pictures have been taken, and have since been sent to the superintendent of police of this city, and also to the different detective agencies.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

It does not seem possible that a monster capable of committing such an atrocious crime should have ever succeeded in captivating the affections of a being of the opposite sex, and of leading her to the hymeneal altar. Such, however, was the case. Four years ago, C. F. Page was married, and a short time after the honeymoon had waned, he left the bride of his bosom, and went to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast in the El Dorado of the new world. Some time since he came back, and from that period his acquaintances have noticed that there were domestic difficulties existing between himself and the woman he had sworn to love, cherish, and protect. The wife in a short time applied for a divorce, and the suit would have been determined during the present month.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

The excitement in Porter county, as can well be imagined, is intensely fearful. If the fugitive should be captured at all within the reach of this infuriated populace, Judge Lynch would instantly be enthroned by acclamation.

Before her marriage, which took place about four years since, at 17 years of age, Mrs. Page was considered the most beautiful girl in the country, and was the acknowledged belle of that section. Since her marriage she has ever maintained the most amiable and pleasant relations with her neighbors, and was admired and esteemed by all who knew her. Her parents were also highly esteemed, and Mr. Long is one of the most respected, oldest, and wealthiest citizens of that section.

CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

The immediate cause which led to the commission of the tragic deed which has cast a pall over the community where it occurred, is not definitely known. It is supposed, however, that it was induced by certain allegations in the bill filed for divorce. The unhappy victim of devilish malignancy, could she speak from the bloody shroud in which she is now enwrapped, might well exclaim—

"Oh! may my fate
Give warning to our easy sex's ears,
And strike them deaf to man's dissimulated love.'

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

The weather having at last become more seasonable, the winter materials decided upon and exhibited for the last two months are now brought into requisition. We are very glad to welcome the return of brocaded silks; there is hardly any dress more suitable for an elderly lady. Young ones have not yet adopted it, except for tunics or portions of a dress.

Satin is also very much in favor for almost all purposes—fall or visiting dresses, mantles, and bonnets. There is scarcely any fabric so elegant or essentially "grande dame." Velvet, that used to be reserved for toilets of ceremony, is now making its appearance for all kinds of occasions; and the velveteen, so fashionable last autumn, is rapidly giving way to plush and poplin.

The plush dresses and mantles en suite look very elegant and seasonable; and require little or no trimming. The terry-velvet dresses are, in our opinion, more elegant, and decidedly more dressy. The silk or woollen reps are much in use for morning dresses; moires, fayes, poult-de-soie antiques still keeping much in favor.

Stripes are still in the ascendancy, but are no longer plain as formerly; they are formed by medallions or small patterns. Black is most fashionably worn, but grey and violet seem the favorite colors. Several beautiful shades of blue have appeared. Very little green is seen, excepting for in-door wear. Fur is very much worn as trimming, the species preferred being Astrachan, sable, chinchilla, martin, miniver, and squirrel; the two latter being preferred for very young ladies and children.

Grebe is also in great favor, as are most kinds of feather trimming. Lace is, of course, kept for in-door and evening wear. Grelot and chenille fringes are much used as ornaments; velvets worked with beads or embroidered in floss silk likewise make most elegant addition to a toilette. For evening wear, satins and silks are much worn; but for young ladies who dance, lighter materials are considered preferable—such as gauze, nets, tarlatanes, or tulles, worn over silk or satin underskirts. The usual trimmings for these dresses are ruches, beads, and flowers.

Many young girls wear foulard tunics and corselets over muslin bodies and skirts. This forms a very pretty, young, and by no means expensive dress. With two or three muslin dresses with low and high bodies, a young lady can make a very nice appearance tarough the winter evenings, either for demi-toilettes or small dances, as with the addition of a silk or foulard corselet, and plastron, the toilette is complete, and can be constantly diversified.

Barely any alteration worth mentioning has taken place in the form and trimmings of the mantles worn this month. They are still ornamented with small bands of fur, and have long, handsome guides at the back of the neck. The long, hanging sleeves are likely to come into great favor for cloaks, especially if made of velvet or satin.

If the mantle is of velvet or satin, trimmed with fur or feathers, the muff is invariably made to correspond. We do not see many shawls, but those are never worn triangularly as they used to be, but always folded straight like a scarf. We do not consider that at all an elegant fashion; but as the mode, it is our duty to chronicle it.

A few attempts have been made to introduce some very ugly forms for bonnets, but those at present in wear—the "Catalane" and the "Lamballe"—are so very becoming and elegant that we sincerely trust that they will not be replaced.

Crinoline, in spite of all the abuse and prognostications against it, is still worn. The form is very much altered, but the skirt, let it be of what material it may, invariably has a few steels, but only round the bottom. For out-door wear, with the short dresses, a small, round crinoline is worn (no lady ever attempts to appear in a short dress without one). With an in-door or evening dress the crinoline is long behind, and made with a train. Linen collars and cuffs, with medallions of lace, are much worn; very fine tatting is also much in favor for this purpose.

The hats worn are exactly the same as those introduced last month, and are ornamented in the same manner, the materials being generally velvet, felt, or beaver.

There is an endless variety of lace and muslin bodies, both high and low, intended to be worn with corselets. Some are exceedingly elegant; none more so than those formed of alternate medallions of lace and satin-stitch embroidery.

We have seen several very elegant muslins and lace peplums, also, some of the black figured net with lattice-work of colored velvet, or black velvet spotted with colored beads. One peplum basque shown to us was formed of black velvet, about four inches deep, plaited so as to form five points, that in the middle of the back being much the deepest. These points were surrounded on both sides with white lace, and ornamented with small medallions.

Gloves for evening wear are invariably long, and there has been some slight idea of introducing long black lace mittens for young ladies' demi-toilet wear. We wish this fashion success, but do not think it will take any stand until the spring, for which season it is decidedly more suitable. The coiffure of flowers, brooch, back-comb, and earrings, worn to correspond with the dress, are exceedingly pretty when worn by young ladies, but are totally unsuitable after a certain age.

ANTEDILUVAIN IDEAS OF OLD BOURBON.

Letter from Clement L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, Ohio, January 3.—As to your first inquiry, Congress, in my opinion, has no more constitutional power to "territorialize" the "seceded States" (so called) than to make Territories of Ohio or Wisconsin. Neither has any other department of the Federal Government, nor all departments combined. The States made the Federal Government in the beginning, but now the fable of Saturn is reversed, and the child devours the parent

As to your second inquiry—the probable "result if the radical scheme be carried out or attempted"—pardon me a little Latin:—"*De Carthagene satius est silere quam parum dicere.*" Only general results, at the most, can be foreseen by the wisest of mortals, and in these dark times, when every lesson of history, and every law of God, or man, of political economy, and of finance, seems to be broken with impunity; and when either folly or treachery, or cowardice, or all three together, thwart the wisest, most honest, most patriotic plans for the public good. I have ceased even to speculate as to the future, much less do I venture to prophesy. Yet I think that had the programme for the political campaign of 1866, as agreed upon formally at Washington in April and May last been honestly, courageously, and vigorously carried out, instead of being set aside for that combination of procured abortion and accidental miscarriage, the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, we should have had as great a victory in the fall elections as we suffered decisive defeat. As it is, I fear that the last hope of the reaction perished then, and that the "Great American Revolution of 1861" must now go on unchecked, till either it shall have overturned totally in form, as already substantially in fact, that grand old federal republic which our fathers set up; substituting in its stead imperialistic despotism, under the shadow of the name and form and the cant of free institutions; or have precipitated a counter revolution, through which, by the expiation of fire and blood and suffering, it may be, the American people shall recover that light, free, cheap system of government which they so easily and recklessly have thrown away. All this, indeed, was implied by the late civil war for the Union, when it commenced; and I, for one, have no new quarrel with radicalism and its exponents for striving to attain the natural, legitimate, and inevitable results of changing our system from a government of consent to a government of coercion or force. At the same time I am not prepared to compete with them in the race of radicalism; and if I were, I should aim at that which alone could command success—to "out-herod Herod" and go at one bound so far beyond its present demands that even Republican radicalism would stand aghast. I should "cut under" so deep that no "lower deep" could be found or fathomed. For, in good sooth, I am not one of those who delude themselves with the vain notion that by yielding one-half the other can be made secure. Such 'sops to Cerberus" never silence the triple-headed dog of fanaticism. And there is but one way to deal with a revolution—either to go with it totally, and ahead of it, or fight it every inch and crush it. We hitherto have not so fought the battle, and, by consequence, we have gone down before the bold, dashing charge of the Black Knight with his visor up. And so it has ever been; and so it will ever be, world without end. I cannot add Amen; it "sticks in my throat." For still I would remember the sublime old Roman maxim, and never despair of the republic; for even now, with more than eight hundred millions of paper money, having no other basis than credit upon credit, four ply, and a taxation, State and Federal (or imperial), quite equal in amount, I am not sure that a "blessed stranding" in the way of finance might not at any moment prove the very salvation of the ship in her last lurch. For, as M. Guizot, in his "History of Cromwell," profoundly observes, "It is by exhaustion and necessity that God imposes justice and good sense upon nations."

Meantime, however, deriving such satisfaction—and it is both great and sweet—as springs from the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States convicting Abraham Lincoln and his administration of high crimes against the Constitution, and public and private liberty, I confine myself chiefly—having no cabbage garden to cultivate, especially during the present cold snap—to the studies and labors of my profession, and am content just now to look on in politics and await with faith and patience the work of "time, the corrector and avenger." Two suggestions only I would make, most respectfully:—

First. Ought we not forthwith to begin to agitate for a convention of all the States to meet and adjust upon the basis of the fundamental principles of the old Constitution and Union, the new and momentous questions, and the altered condition of things arising out of the late war; and if the "bargain" which our fathers made for the sake of securing a Union and Federal Government at all, is to be set aside under pretense of establishing exact justice and equity, and States are to be dealt with as the mere creatures of the Federal will and pleasure, and divided, consolidated, and moulded to suit the fashion of the hour and the interests of those who can secure and hold the power, is it not a good time now to demand that the gross iniquity of the present Senatorial representation should give way to "equity before the law," and that in resettling the great question of suffrage upon the theory of "impartiality," three millions of "Yankees" shall no longer be permitted to vote twelve Senators, while three millions of "Buckeyes" are graciously allowed to vote but two? Would New England, think you, see the point?

Second. Without a single representative man, to whom all defer, in any department of the Federal Government, or any State Government in the North or West, and without even a general committee, always in session and having the confidence of the party, and therefore without any means to give uniformity, concert, and promptitude to the opinions and actions of the Democratic party upon the sudden and very grave questions which, in the midst of a revolution every day brings forth to perplex and divide. What that party needs most now, is it not a first-class daily newspaper, say at Washington—like the old Washington *Globe*—secure on its pecuniary foundation, totally democratic in its politics, controlled by no clique, dependent only on the Democratic masses for support, the reflex of their sentiments, devoted heartily to their interests, and edited by some one or more of the statesmen of the country having an established national reputation, and in whose ability and integrity alike the people have full confidence? Cut off by fanaticism and revolutionary hate from every other public employment, what but want of capital can forbid the representative public men of the Democratic party from connecting themselves with the "Fourth Estate"—a department in politics quite as honorable and as full of dignity, more potential, too, and far more lucrative oftentimes, than any official station, even when fairly gained, and as to the last especially, when honestly filled.

C. L. VALLANDIGAAM.

General Meade's Letter.

The following is the letter of General Meade alluded to in our despatches from Montreal a day or two since:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 9, 1867.—Rev. Philip Wood Loosemore, Acting Secretary, Montreal—Sir:—I regret most sincerely that my duties and engagements will not permit me to be present at the annual public meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, to be held at Montreal on the 16th instant, and to which you have been so kind as to invite me by your note of the 4th ultimo.

I should have been very glad if circumstances had allowed me to avail myself of your complimentary invitation to have shown by my presence the interest I take in the work of the Church, and particularly my earnest desire that peace and good-will should reign along the border; and, although only an unworthy layman, it would have been a great pleasure to me to meet the distinguished churchmen who will assemble on that occasion.

May I ask you to convey these sentiments to the Central Board, and believe me to be,

Dear Sir, most truly yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

No Decisive Action by Present Congress.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS

General Logan's Opinion

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.

The Deering Murder Re-enacted.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The Great Snow Storm.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Latest Local News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 21.

The Storm.

The snow storm that visited us last night raged fearfully until daybreak. The railroads are all blocked up. Members of Congress appeared enveloped in every conceivable raiment at the Capitol to-day.

The Vetoes.

The President has nearly completed his veto messages of the bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado. These messages will be delivered probably on Thursday. The bills will then be passed promptly by both Houses, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Potomac

is entirely closed. A large number of vessels remain below the city ice-bound. Some have been so embargoed for a week past.

The Impeachment.

No decisive measures looking to the impeachment of the President, will be adopted by the present Congress. The whole matter will be turned over to the Fortieth Congress, because that body is fresh from the people, and will be more likely to act in accordance with popular desires than the present.

General John A. Logan

is here, and advises that the impeachment question be referred to the Fortieth Congress. He seems to think that the President will be removed by that body, and Mr. Johnson fears a similar result, and is acting more cautiously than ever before.

From Europe by Steamship.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The steamship City of New York, from Queenstown January 10, arrived to-day.

The London *Times* of January 9 says:—It is now left for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accept arbitration or not. The great question is, of course, the Alabama depredations. It thinks the law officers of the two countries could, in a very few hours, frame a perfectly satisfactory statement, and believes that Lord Stanley, in making the proposal declined by Russell, will be supported by public opinion.

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, and shipwrecks, and deaths from cold and starvation.

The students lately arrested in Paris for holding an illegal meeting have been condemned, one of them to fifteen years' imprisonment.

General Montebello has been nominated for Senator.

The Prussian Government will not supersede the public functionaries in the annexed provinces, and they will shortly take the oath of allegiance.

Three ukases have been issued by the Emperor of Russia concerning Poland. One places her finances under Russian direction, the second regulates postal affairs and subordinates them to Russia, and the third divides Poland into five instead of ten Provincial Governments, and gives fuller power to the Governors and former local guards.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—The remains of General Albert Sidney Johnson will be taken to Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, for final interment.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Stocks dull and weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 46½; Erie, 64; Cleveland and Toledo, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 80; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 128; U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do 1863, 105½; do. 1864, 105½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½. Sterling, 9½; sight Exchange, 10½; Gold, 136½.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fights to Come Off in the South—Bill Davis and Ned Burnett—Duffy and Joyce—Carey and King, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—An arrangement has been made by which a mill is to take place in two weeks' time between Ned Burnett, of this city, and Bill Davis, of St. Louis, for $500 a side. Davis recently arrived from Texas, where he was working at a trade. He came here expressly to fight and to train for this mill. It may be remembered that Davis fought not a long time ago with McCool, and was beaten.

Another set-to is to come off soon between Duffy, of St. Louis, and Pete Joyce, of this city. It is said that a man named Carey, from Texas, is now here trying to get up a fight with Tom King.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster—Messrs. T. B. Dwight and John O'Byrne, Prosecuting Attorneys.—Messrs. John Goforth and William G. McCauley for the defense. This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bastian, charged with the killing of James T. Harmer, was called for trial. In the exercise of the right of challenges on each side, the regular panel of jurors was exhausted, leaving eight in the box; the Commonwealth then made a motion to have the Sheriff to draw 125 names, from which to draw 25 jurors, allowing for conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment—it being given out as the intention of the Commonwealth to press for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Edward W. Carr vs. Louisa B. Carr. Decree modified, in accordance with the opinion of the Court.

Hannis vs. Hazlett. Argued.

Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—Executors of John Brock, to use of John Welsh, vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy of fire insurance on premises No. 240 North Delaware avenue. Defense, that another more risky business was entered into, which was not covered by the policy. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Allison.—Sterling & Frank vs. Gustave Sieberling. An action to recover arrears of rent. Defense, that the defendant did not have possession of the premises, and that plaintiffs locked the door against him, and kept him out. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud. Osborn Conrad, to the use of William Davies, vs. Lewis R. Broomall. An action on a bond. Defense, payment. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Minor children of Daniel McLaughlin, deceased, by their Guardian, vs. Mary Ann Tully. An action of ejectment. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 21, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing; 107⅜ was bid for old 5-20s; 104½ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 107⅜ for 6s of 1881; 99⅛ for 10 40s; and 104¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100⅛, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51⅛@51¼, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56⅛, a decline of ½; and Norristown at 62, no change. 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 15 for Catawissa common; 29¼ for preferred do.; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 108 for Fourth National; 235 for North America; 151¼ for Philadelphia; 135½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; and 57¼ for Commonwealth.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 50; Hestonville at 14, a decline of ½; and Union at 41, no change; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 26 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅛; 11 A. M., 136⅛; 12 M., 136⅛; 1 P. M., 136⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Egbert..... ⅛

FIRST BOARD

$5000 Read mt 6s lts.	90⅛	100 sh Reading....3d	51⅛
$1000 Pall 2d mt 6s..	97	7 sh do. trust lts	51⅛
$400 City 6s new....	100⅛	100 sh do.....	51⅛
4 sh Norristown...	62	50 sh Penna R... ..	56⅝
5 sh Ches & Wal..	50	21 sh do.....	56⅞
15 sh Hest'v.....	15	100 sh do.....	56
46 sh Union Pas.R..	41	200 sh do ....lots	56

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅛; do., July, 1864, 15⅛; do., August, 1864, 15⅛; do., October, 1864, 14⅛; do., December, 1864, 13⅛; do., May, 1865, 11⅛; do., August, 1865, 10⅛; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅛@108; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅜@108; do., 1864, 105⅝@105⅞; do., 1865, 105⅜@106; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅛@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104½; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104½; 3d series, 104⅛@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅛@13⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 21.—Trade was partially suspended to-day, owing to the almost impassable condition of the streets, and the attendance at the Corn Exchange was very slim. Trade was excessively dull in all departments, and for Flour the demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8 75 for superfine, $9@10 75 for extra, $11·50@12·75 for Northwestern extra family, $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10; Southern do. at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3·40. Rye is held at $1·35@1·37 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. In Corn very little doing. Sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 97@98c. for Pennsylvania, and $1 for Southern. Oats are steady at 58@59c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Lesson of the Crisis.

From the Nation.

The one thing which was evident throughout the war, whatever might be doubtful or indistinct, was the determination of the Northern people to preserve the Union. There was a great deal of discussion on almost every other point, but there never was any room for discussion on this. The one thing which is now plain is that the Northern people are determined that there shall no longer be any such thing as political inequality on American soil, that all men shall be equal before the law, and that no legal barrier shall stand between any man and any of the prizes of life. About the cause of this determination and about its wisdom and about the means used for carrying it out, there may be a good deal of difference of opinion; about its existence we believe there is none. There are people who say that the negro ought not to be the equal of the white man before the law, and there are others who say that if he is it will ruin the country; but there are none who deny that the majority are determined to have him so, and the greater the number of obstacles thrown in the way of the gratification of this desire, the fiercer it seems to burn. It would not be possible to point out a single act, either of the South or of the Democratic party at the North, committed since Lee's surrender with the view of hindering or delaying or discrediting the movement for equality, which has not had the effect of strengthening and accelerating it. The President came out of the war armed with almost absolute power, and in possession of enormous patronage, and at the head of a party which four years of bloody struggle had familiarized with executive usurpation. His defection, one would have said, would have scattered his party like sheep. It only made it fiercer and more compact. Some of its most gifted and influential members, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, followed his example, and were simply overwhelmed by execrations and defiance. The South has been emboldened by the countenance of the President and of the Northern Democrats into changing its attitude from that of a vanquished enemy into that of a power treating on equal terms, and has found, in spite of the largeness of the Northern minority, that there was even less to hope from resistance than from submission. The trade, the commerce, and the manufactures of the busiest community in the world are terribly embarrassed by the prolongation of the political disquietude, and yet no man dares to raise his voice in favor of the slightest lowering of the terms of settlement. In fact, hardly a month passes that something is not added to make them bitterer and less easy to swallow. The men who during the past year have been rising in influence are not the moderate, but the extreme men, and the sentiments which are now most loudly cheered at public meetings are those which suggest the most desperate remedies. In short, after waiting a year and a half for the North to cool, it has only grown hotter and hotter.

Ought not "Conservatives" by this time to be satisfied that the measures they have been opposing are not the result of hasty, half-fledged impulses, but of a ripened judgment and determined will? If the events of the last eighteen months do not prove this, in the name of common sense what will prove it? We think that a man needs to be neither prophet nor sage to feel satisfied now that if the South and the Democracy persist much longer in their opposition to the policy of the Northern majority, we shall find ourselves thrust violently upon a stage of the struggle which will be distinctly and unmistakably revolutionary, and over which the nation will hardly pass without serious damage to some of the most valued and still most revered features of the Government. The signs of this are now so abundant that only a blind man can fail to perceive them, and we charge those who continue their senseless opposition to the popular will with responsibility of all the mischief, be it great or small, which may result from the resort of the majority to extra-legal courses. The South and the Democratic party are led by men who profess to be statesmen, and who talk and write as if they had read history, but they are acting like African "rain-makers." There is nothing of which they profess to be so well satisfied as of radical unscrupulousness and disregard of constitutional obligations, and yet they act as if every radical held constitutional obligations to be absolutely sacred. For instance, when they got the Executive on their side, they pawed and neighed fearfully, and shook the second article of the Constitution in everybody's face, as if the question was now settled. When they found that the radicals were nothing daunted by this, and that they were disposed, if necessary, to get rid of Mr. Johnson by impeachment, these same conservatives called the Supreme Court to their aid, and having got a decision against military commissions, they are twirling their thumbs complacently, and assuring the world that it is all over, and that the radicals must now submit—and all this in the same breath in which they preach upon radical contempt for law.

Now, if there is any lesson which history teaches clearly, it is that there never has existed, and there never is likely to exist, a nation which will allow constitutions or forms of any kind on paper to stand between it and such a change in its policy as it deems necessary to its safety. That the popular safety is the highest law is not a mere saw of the publicists, it is a truth which every man in a free community has buried in his heart. There is nothing in which political sagacity is better displayed, whether in a statesman or in a party, than in the direction of the signs which indicate that the nation has reached the point at which it begins to consider whether it will blindly adhere to constitutional forms and perish, or disregard them and live. The wise politician—whether in a monarchy, oligarchy, or democracy—is he who knows when resistance to the popular will has gone far enough, and, when the proper moment has come, turns his attention to finding out the best mode of carrying it out without violating the letter of the law. There are a thousand signs that we have reached this point here, and that people are fast, thanks to Mr. Johnson and the South, getting into a state of mind in which constitutional forms will count for very little. One of these, and not the least important, is the way in which the recent decision of the Supreme Court, as well as its dictum, has been received. The Court is made the object of the most violent abuse, and the agreement of the judges on a point of law of unusual clearness is denounced unsparingly as a "judicial conspiracy," and movements are even talked of for putting the judges on their trial for it. All this is, of course, very wild and absurd talk; but there is behind it a sentiment which is neither wild nor absurd, and that is, that the question of reconstruction is a question too momentous, too wide in its range, and affecting too vitally the destiny of the nation, to allow of its being submitted to any court of law or decided upon any technical rules of interpretation. In other words, it is essentially a political question, and political questions nations and not courts must solve. No people in the world ever has—no people, it is safe to say, ever will agree to live in danger of its own dissolution as a political community, or permit the perpetuation in its Government of principles which it deems immoral or unsound, because nine judges think it ought to do so. It may be legally proper that it should, but it would be logically and morally absurd.

Now, political equality, the absence of all distinctions based on birth or color, having been determined upon as the basis of the National Government, and the fixity and sincerity of this determination having been thoroughly tested, the part of true statesmanship is to inaugurate the new regime under constitutional forms, and with as little departure from legality as possible. Equality may be made the basis of our political system in a perfectly legal way, and without doing any outward damage either to the independence of the States or to the independence of the Supreme Court. What the South fears from the imposition of the new rule by Congress is the establishment of a precedent which might lead to the imposition hereafter of various other conditions by a victorious majority. But there is no political change that is not a choice of evils; no matter what we do, whether the amendment be accepted or rejected, whether impartial suffrage be established or not, the majority will still rule. The question is not whether it is to be allowed to rule—this has been decided—but whether it shall rule in good temper, under constitutional forms, and with its traditional respect for law still intact, or rule exasperated, after having been driven to extremes, and forced to fall back on its superior physical force for the defense of its policy. The plan of resistance to the majority which the South is now trying has been twice tried, and on much the same grounds—that is, that it was undertaken for the protection of "indefeasible rights"—once by the Stuarts and once by the Bourbons. In both cases the minority lost, part their heads and part their property, and the Constitution was swept away altogether. Charles I and his adherents, and Louis XVI and his adherents, were determined to "save their honor," and "to hold firm at the outset;" "not to let in the narrow end of the wedge;" "to show the world of what stuff 'gentlemen' were made;" "to save the rights of the monarchy;" "to save the nation from a parcel of fanatics;" just as the equally crazy "Conservatives" in this country now are—and the result was that the majority at last lost temper and made short work of them and their rights.

All these are things which most people as yet shrink from saying, although they are present to the minds of nine out of ten of the intelligent men of the community. The lookout is not a pleasant one. It is rendered every day darker and darker by such performances as the Democratic Convention at Hartford, and the steady and almost asinine stupidity with which the Southern Legislatures go on manufacturing their cheap defiance. There is no more danger that these people will have their own way in the matter of reconstruction, than there is that the United States will be annexed to Canada and pass again under the British crown; but there is danger that they may continue their opposition long enough to lead to the smashing up of some of the paper defenses behind which they are now hiding their foolish heads.

The Refractory Southern States, Congress and the Administration.

From the Herald.

President Johnson's Southern policy has turned out a failure, profitless to the South, and disastrous to his administration. He began well enough, in taking the ground that his measures of reconstruction, in the absence of Congress, were merely provisional, and subject to the approval or rejection of Congress; but directly after his annual message of December, 1865, he boldly diverged to the other road, which has resulted in the ruin of his fortunes. He was, perhaps, dazzled and deluded by the idea of becoming the founder of a new party, and, like Jackson, the head of a new dynasty, in re-establishing the old political balance of power held by the South on the nucleus of the floating elements of the North opposed to the dominant party in Congress. In this conception, however, he estimated too lightly the issues of the war and the public sentiments of the North developed by a great revolution, and counted too much on the force of those old political associations and dogmas, North and South, which the war had destroyed. His fatal mistake was the fallacy that, excepting slavery and the costs of their Rebellion, the Rebel States, in laying down their arms, were reinstated in their constitutional rights in "the Union as it was" before the war.

It was generally expected that the astounding popular majorities in favor of Congress cast by the loyal States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, in the elections of last fall, on the issue joined between Congress and the President, would bring to Mr. Johnson to a graceful submission to the will of the people. A satisfactory approach in this direction was anticipated in his last annual message; but his message, as it inspired by unexpected reinforcements, only expressed his increased faith in his rejected policy. This placed him in the position of the champion of the refractory ruling politicians of the Rebel States and their Northern Copperhead allies against the loyal States, their representatives in Congress, and their policy as embodied in the pending Constitutional amendment and as endorsed in all the late Northern elections. Next, in the emphatic and defiant tone in which this amendment is rejected by the outside States, from Texas all the way up to Virginia, it is manifest not only that they have great confidence in the final success of President Johnson, but that there is a sort of league or understanding among them *en rapport* with the Administration.

What can this understanding or this general expectation be? We infer from the late decisions of the Supreme Court, and from the hints thrown out by some of our Southern exchanges, that the ruling Southern politicians rely upon some further decisions from this Court which will amount to the complete upsetting of the pending amendment and the theory that the excluded States are not, as they stand, restored to all their rights as members of the Union. Under such encouragements to adhere to the Executive, it is not surprising that the Rebel States should stand upon their dignity and their reserved rights under the Constitution as expounded by Calhoun and put into practice at Fort Sumter. If the Supreme Court, then, shall next decide, in deciding the Alabama appeal case now before it, touching the *status* of Alabama, that she is a State of the Union, entitled to all the rights of a member in full communion, and if President Johnson shall accordingly proclaim this decision a law of the land, overriding the laws of Congress, and shall proceed to execute it in fulfilment of his oath of office, what can Congress do? We cannot answer; but as to what President Johnson is expected to do by over-confident and unreconstructed Southern Rebels we have perhaps an answer from Kentucky.

We refer to the suggestive telegram published on Friday from Frankfort, stating that in the Kentucky State Senate, on the 17th instant, Mr. Helm "made a long speech in favor of a proposition to raise ten regiments of Kentucky infantry for the purpose of resisting all aggressions and to maintain the principles of State rights." State rights! The old story of South Carolina. And this "Kentucky Senator desired that these troops should at any time be subject to the call of the President of the United States." Now, when it is remembered that the Governor of Kentucky threw back into his face the first call of President Lincoln for a few regiments of troops to assist in putting down a rebellion striking for a Southern Confederacy, and looking at Kentucky neutrality during the war and at the Kentucky Legislature since the return of peace, we can understand this State rights proposition. It is a movement to put Kentucky in the vanguard of another fight for a Southern Confederacy, or for "the Union as it was." State rights, slavery, Dred Scott decision, and all.

This skeleton outline of the Southern situation and its Northern affiliations we believe is not overdrawn. It is apparent, then, that Congress, charged by the loyal States with the enforcement of their ultimatum to the South, must proceed to decisive measures, or that the fruits of the war, like the beautiful apples of the Dead Sea, may turn to ashes upon our lips. Can any one suppose, then, that the movement for President Johnson's impeachment will not be carried through? No. The Republican party, all-powerful in Congress and in the loyal States, will remove President Johnson in order to reach those States. His scheme of re-establishing the Northern Democracy on their old Southern balance of power was started too soon. With the restoration of the South on the ultimatum of the North, the mission of the Republican party will be fulfilled. This party will then be broken up, and a scrub race in 1872, like that of 1824, will probably mark the first step to a reorganization of parties. Meantime the party in power will tolerate no stumbling-blocks which it has constitutional authority to remove.

What it Costs to Publish a Newspaper.

From the Tribune.

Believing that it will interest the readers of *The Tribune* to know what it costs to publish it we print the following figures, which are transcribed from our books:—

RECEIPTS OF THE "TRIBUNE" FROM SUBSCRIPTIONS, SALES AND ADVERTISING.

1865.	1866.
$816,537·02	$909,417·89

EXPENDITURES.

1865.		1866.	
Printing Paper	$315,102 61	Printing Paper	$418,199 82
Pressmen, Repairing Presses, Etc.	35,253 07	Pressmen, Repairing Presses, Etc.	46,388 68
Ink	8,420 00	Ink	9,927 50
Glue and Molasses, for Rollers	867 48	Glue and Molasses for Rollers	943 67
Compositors	73,769 71	Compositors	86,609 14
Editorial Expenses	51,884 05	Editorial Expenses	81,775 40
Correspondence	41,073 76	Correspondence	49,300 57
News by Telegraph	22,044 76	News by Telegraph	88,776 01
Harbor News	1,875 20	Harbor News	2,112 34
Publishing Office, Salaries	19,720 74	Publishing Office, Salaries	22,841 05
Advertising	7,050 48	Advertising	17,219 07
Mailing, Counting, and Packing Papers	25,698 26	Mailing, Counting, and Packing Papers	35,095 69
Postage	6,184 23	Postage	11,903 74
Printing and Stationery	2,463 16	Printing and Stationery	6,198 06
Libel Suits	1,389 71	Libel Suits	876 65
U. S. Tax on Advertising Receipts	8,276 45	U. S. Tax on Advertising Receipts	10,682 19
Gas Light	5,077 15	Gas Light	5,862 59
Expense account, including Plumbing, Gas Fixtures, Carpenter work, Etc. Etc.	10,371 48	Expense account, including Plumbing, Gas Fixtures, Carpenter work, Etc. Etc.	18,816 57
		Donation to Freedmens Aid Union	1,000 00
		Donation to Union State Committee	1,000 00
		Donation to Portland Sufferers	250 00
Total	$645,107 16	Total	$688 158 39
Receipts over expenses	$170,429 86	Receipts over expenditures	

These figures show a large profit on the business of 1865, and but a small profit in 1866. Out of $909,417·89 in 1866, the proprietors of this journal received only $24,259·50—the residue having been expended for the benefit of our readers and advertisers. During the year the size of the *Tribune* was increased nearly one quarter, and in the four items of editorial, correspondence, telegraphing, and composition we spent $8,816·32 more than in 1865. These expenditures have been borne by the proprietors of the *Tribune* without additional cost to our subscribers, our readers and advertisers receiving the full benefit. On some items the expenses of the year 1866 were unusually heavy. We presume that the election campaign of last summer and autumn cost this concern $25,000 in addition to the ordinary expenses of publication. It was an important election, and no labor and no expense were spared by the *Tribune* in doing its share towards enlightening and convincing voters. Our aggregate circulation was increased forty-one thousand copies during the year—(during and for the campaign the transient increase reached over 56,000)—and our advertising receipts increased from $301,966·17 in 1865 to $359,246·60 in 1866; in the month of December last reaching $58,789·73. Accepting these figures as evidence of the public appreciation of the *Tribune*, we shall aim to make it still more deserving the good-will of our friends.

As the *Tribune* owns its real estate, nothing was paid for rent, nor have we included in the statements of receipts our income from rents, United States stocks, Tribune Almanac, etc. etc., our aim being merely to show to our readers what it costs to carry on a large newspaper establishment. To enable us to meet the increased demand for the *Tribune*, and to place us beyond the fear of disabling accidents to our machinery, we have ordered a third Hoe Lightning Press, and two new and larger engines and boilers, having deepened our basement and vaults to receive them.

Special Interests Before Congress.

From the Times

The class that look to Jupiter for deliverance from difficulties which their own sagacious energy should surmount, outlived Æsop. The only difference is that nowadays they trust to the universal efficacy of legislation, and pray for it with a singular indifference to the convenience or wishes of their neighbors. This is the case with the signers of the stereotyped petitions in favor of an inflated currency, and the persistent lobbyists in behalf of a prohibitory tariff. Both separate their apparent and peculiar interests from the general interest which should govern the course of legislation. Both rely upon Congress to suspend laws that are superior to legislation, and by a couple of enactments bring back prosperity.

The welfare of the whole people demands a gradual but positive contraction of the currency. While the war lasted, they tolerated the mischief of inflation with a patience befitting their other sacrifices. Regarding it as one of the necessary concomitants of the struggle in which the nation was engaged, they submitted without a murmur to a remorseless rise in prices, and the hardships which followed in its train. They were content to suffer the penalties of an era in which speculation usurped dominion over trade, and the fluctuations of business reflected the vicissitudes of the battle-field. Nor was the evil altogether devoid of compensation. If their outlay was greater, their income was also increased. If they paid more for everything they consumed, their own labor brought to them a larger return. The proportion of the two forms of increase was never more than proximately just; they were neither concurrent as to time nor equal as to amount, but the double movement somewhat mitigated the hardship, and partially reconciled the multitude to its endurance.

With the return of peace the excuses for inflation end. It is no longer justified by the exigencies of the Government, or palliated by the presence of a seemingly boundless prosperity. The demands of legitimate trade are smaller than they were, and the large margin of unemployed currency is available for speculation. Prices are artificially kept up; the fluctuations incident to speculation prevent the adjustment of relations between the prices of labor and commodities; and the return to a healthy condition of affairs is indefinitely postponed. The only available remedy for this phase of the trouble lies in the reduction of the currency. It should not be sweeping or spasmodic; and being neither, it need not be ruinously disastrous. But the policy of contraction should be fixed in a manner fatal to hopes of reversal. The resumption of specie payments should be the declared purpose of Congress, that speculators may have timely warning, and that the currents of trade may steadily approach their natural flow.

On similar grounds, it is impossible to heed the clamor of certain manufacturers for prohibitory duties without doing violence to the general welfare. The years of the war were years of unprecedented prosperity to the manufacturers who are now loudest in their cries for heavier duties. Their profits were notoriously excessive. They accumulated fortunes. They enlarged the facilities and range of their business. All they produced they sold at prices which well nigh broke the back of the patient, long-suffering community. The people tolerated the high prices because the Government required every gold dollar that could be collected from customs' duties, and because they believed that the burden would not continue beyond the war. A certain prosperity, too, prevented a very close scrutiny of profits or a very strict estimate of the ratio of increased prices to taxation and labor.

But the check to manufacturing activity which has followed the disappearance of the all absorbing consumer, the Government, does not constitute a reason for legislating money into the purses of manufacturers. They have enjoyed an amazing run of good luck, and should be willing now to share the discomforts of depression. They had the double advantage of protective duties and a limitless demand, and should now share with fortitude the embarrassments which others have borne from the beginning of the war. The handsome profits of the past ought to be remembered in abatement of the losses of the present. And when Congress is asked to enact a tariff with especial reference to the enrichment of a few manufacturers, it cannot, without moral criminality, forget the yet stronger claims of the great body of the people, whose prayer is not for the protection which means high prices and high profits, but for protection against the prohibitionists.

There is, indeed, an inexplicable unwillingness on the part of the friends of an inflated currency and the petitioners for prohibitory tariffs to recognize the results that must follow the termination of the war. They would have things go on forever exactly as they went during the excitement of the conflict. They refuse to see that much of the material activity was abnormal, and that the activity born of speculation was in the nature of things more or less fictitious. They will not admit that with the return of peace must come a readjustment of finance, industry, and business, to a degree called for by the altered circumstances of the country. Thoughtful, intelligent men, one might think, would appreciate the significance of the change, and realize the folly of attempting to arrest it by acts of Congress. Prudent men might be expected, moreover, to prepare for the revulsion, and thus strip it of its terrors, instead of shouting to the Congressional Jupiter for assistance he cannot render. For a refusal to push forward the contraction of the currency may postpone speculative disaster, but will assuredly intensify its perils and enlarge the sphere of its effect. And though the enactment of prohibitory duties may temporarily augment the profits of the few, it will so cripple and injure the many that the benefit obtained by the manufacturers will be rather apparent than real.

The expediency of justice could not be more opportunely pressed upon Congress than now. There is neither wisdom nor equity in the cry for legislation with the view of satisfying and benefiting special interests. Such legislation will be illusory, if attempted, and will ultimately produce a reaction from which these special interests will be the first to suffer. The general public may be less demonstrative than the principals of the lobby, but they have rights which Congress ought not to overlook, and interests which no majority can afford to neglect.

They call for a reduction in prices, which means a steady march in the direction of hard money, and for fair play in the midst of difficulties; which means a rejection of schemes tending to aggrandize special at the cost of general interests. Instead of higher tariffs, they ask for reduced taxation to the extent of the hundred millions which Mr. Wells has shown to be annually available. By providing for this lessening of the burden, in conjunction with a contraction policy, Congress will do more to promote the general weal than by the most ingenious attempt to bolster up particular manufacturers. In the one case the many will be sacrificed; in the other, the few will share the relief which all will experience. That is the difference between monopoly and justice.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
827 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
111 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
ade and prepared as if done in France, from p California Wine, and taking the place of Impo Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention o. Wi Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 (uthsSm) No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 716 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gall E CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now s the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT C COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 19 1§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. J. JORDAN, S 2 PEAR Street. (11 7)

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 26rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 8 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 -10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15tuths12t Treasurer.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. (825 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable fo
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers o Watches etc.,
11 15smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. (5 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *sine plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH
Are coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH St

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Centre Depot No. 1038 FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail so promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT AND PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening last, one of the most pleasant entertainments ever prepared in Philadelphia was enjoyed by a company of some seventy-five gentlemen, at the Merchants' Hotel. The occasion was a complimentary dinner from Colonel Henry S. Fister to his late copartners and the employes of the late firm of Josiah Riegel & H. S. Fister, No. 47 N. Third street.

Jacob Riegel, Esq., the enterprising and energetic head of the recently organized dry goods and importing firm of Jacob Riegel & Co., No. 333 Market street, presided, and in a neat speech kindly and pleasantly referred to Colonel Fister, with whom he had long been associated in business, and characterized him as one of the active, prompt, and live merchants of Philadelphia. He regretted that a young man of such sterling integrity and excellent business qualifications should so soon retire from the varied duties of commercial life. In withdrawing to more quiet scenes, Mr. Riegel stated that Colonel Fister carried with him the good wishes of scores of friends, and assured that gentlemen that his absence from the usual walks of his busy life would be keenly felt.

During the evening a magnificent watch and chain were presented to Colonel Fister by the employes in the old house. Mr. William M. Hooper, in tendering the handsome testimonial, said:—

Mr. Fister:—Our purpose in meeting here this evening is not one of thoughtless festivity. We have come to discharge a duty at once pleasant and painful. Pleasant in the retrospect of past associations, and the friendships they have awakened; and painful, because our relations of employer and employe have been severed.

It affords us pleasure to certify the fact that, during the years these relations have existed, you have never made an enemy or alienated a friend. We cannot recall an unkind word or act of yours; nor have we ever had occasion to distrust a motive, or question the impartiality of a decision or an act. On the contrary, your happy blending of urbanity with firmness reconciled the too often clashing interests of employer and employe. It is not necessary, therefore, for me to assure you, sir, that here in this company you have nothing but friends; not those transient ones whose regard is founded in self-interest, but friends warm and confiding, whose esteem and affectionate regard result from the remembrance of your many kindly acts, your upright dealings, and a thousand courtesies and amenities of business intercourse.

Thus far life's duties have brought us by the same path. Hereafter we are to meet those duties on divergent paths. And before we finally separate we desire to present you some evidence of the sentiments we cherish for you which will be more appropriate than words—a testimonial not to perpetuate *our* doings, but one which will remain with you till life's closing hour, to afford you pleasure in the reflection that your duty as a man, as an employer, to us, and all the obligations of business life, have been faithfully discharged.

Allow me, therefore, as the instrument and on behalf of this company of your friends—your late employes—to present you this beautiful watch and chain, together with this manuscript containing a declaration of our sentiments, and our signatures, and with them our best wishes for your future welfare. May this watch, the index of recorded time, register no hour of sorrow in your life's history; but may heaven's choicest gifts be yours, and may earth's fairest flowers bloom all along your pathway to that "bourne whence no traveller e'er returns."

Mr. Samael G. Scott, on behalf of Colonel Fister, received the watch and chain. He said:—

Gentlemen:—On behalf of Mr. Fister, allow me to thank you for this tangible evidence you have given him of your affection and esteem. Words are inadequate to express the emotions which are produced by such a manifestation as this. Be assured, gentlemen, that the sentiments and good wishes which have been uttered by your representative on this occasion are heartily appreciated and cordially reciprocated. In the relations which have existed between Mr. Fister and yourselves he has ever found you true, tried, and trustworthy friends, and as such he ever wishes to remember you. He feels that you, gentlemen, have contributed to his prosperity and the success of his mercantile career by your faithful discharge of duty in your respective spheres.

While he and his copartners have planned, you have executed. For, afterall, gentlemen, there is a mutual interdependence existing in all classes of society, and in all the relations of life, whether social or commercial, so that the failure of one to perform his part in any scheme will embarrass and disarrange the plans of others. As well might we expect a general to obtain a victory without the heroic efforts of brave and courageous soldiers, as for a business man to acquire wealth without the assistance of efficient and reliable employes. As an employer, Mr. Fister has always remembered that you were men, and uniformly treated you as such. He has always made it his aim to remunerate you liberally for your labors, knowing that it is neither just nor honorable to expect any man's services without a full equivalent. Be assured, gentlemen, that the happy hours he and you have spent in No. 47 are so intimately blended with his life's history that they can never be erased from his memory.

Together, he and you have shared in the excitement, the toil and fatigue of many a busy season, and as you will miss him, so he will miss you as he now retires from active business. The beautiful gifts you have been pleased to present to him on this occasion he will ever prize, not because of so much intrinsic value (which should not be overlooked), as on account of the motives which prompted them. This watch—how significant!—recorder of precious moments, which, like pearly dewdrops that sparkle on the grass and are kissed up by the sunlight, speedily pass from view and are lost forever. In its every tick he will hear your voices wishing him health, prosperity, and happiness; and this chain will call up the reminiscences of the past and the linked brotherhood which selected it as a token of their esteem.

May you all through life be bound together by the ties of a friendship and brotherly love as beautiful as these golden links, and as firmly united. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again, on Mr. Fister's behalf, to thank you and to give utterance to the hope that each and every one of you may

"So live that, when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The company enjoyed the entertainment, which Messrs. J. & W. C. McKibben had prepared in their best style, until a late hour, and during the time spent around the festive board excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Harry Lewis, D. C. F Rivinnus, the representative of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York; Mr. Taylor, the representative of Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s Boston house; Joseph B. Altemus, and others. The worthy chairman of the meeting, Mr. Jacob Riegel, was complimented on his sagacity, energy, and business tact in again entering business, and his enterprise in becoming the possessor of that magnificent stone dry goods palace, No. 333 Market street, built and formerly occupied by Morris L. Hallowell & Co., and more recently by Messrs. Arnold, Nusbaum, Nirdlinger & Co. He was referred to as the "Merchant Prince" of the dry goods trade of Philadelphia, whose future it was predicted would be even more successful and brilliant than the past.

REPORT OF YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.—The report of the Managers was read at the Home, No. 1433 Lombard street, last Saturday afternoon. Since it commenced operations in October 2, 1865, fifty-two women have been admitted. The following Board of Managers were elected:—Miss Meredith, Miss C. Roberts, Mrs. William R. Legee, Mrs. C. W. Cushman, Mrs. F. Bacon, Miss G. E. Wilcox, Miss F. Lea, and Miss Wheeler. Board of Councilmen—Messrs. L. Coffin, C. W. Cushman, and L. H. Redner.

SALES AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 393 loads of hay and 42 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. The supply was light on account of the heavy snow storm, which has obstructed many of the roads. Best quality Timothy hay sold at the close at $1·85@1·90 per 100 lbs., mixed and inferior at $1·65@1·70. Straw sold at $1·35@1·40 per 100 pounds.

CRUEL NEGLECT.—On Saturday night, Mrs. Leonard applied at the Eleventh Ward Station House for lodgings for herself and child, a boy four months old. During the night the child died, and the inquest held yesterday developed the fact that the mother had been on the street during the day soliciting alms, and the child's death was caused by exposure and neglect.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SESSION.—The school teachers of this city held an adjourned meeting on Saturday afternoon, at which Edward W. Shippen, Esq., presided.

The chairman of the committees appointed to visit the members of Councils in their respective districts, made reports, all of which spoke of the prospects being flattering. The Councilmen have been visited, and a plain statement of facts laid before them. A number of them gave in their adherence to the movement, and will urge the increase in open Council. A suggestion was also made of the propriety of getting out petitions and asking the influential gentlemen of the city to sign them, as that would be a proper mode of getting the affair fairly before the people.

Mr. Shippen said it was important at this juncture to obtain the influence of well-known gentlemen to visit members of Council. A number had expressed their willingness to do so. Since their last meeting he had succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Committee of Finance that the ladies might visit them on Monday night at eight o'clock. He advised during the meantime the teachers to get their friends to visit the members of Council from their section, and impress them with the importance of such a measure. He was also in favor of getting out petitions, and all to exert themselves to procure signatures.

Mr. Belden suggested the propriety of paying the Councilmen another visit, but the idea prevalent was that their friends could do more good than a visit from teachers who had no influence.

Mr. Wellington thought the meeting of the teachers had been productive of much good. Nothing would forward the cause so much as getting some one having influence to visit the "City Fathers" individually.

Mr. Fetters related a conversation he had with a director of the Girard College a few days ago, who seemed to think the Councilmen were not pursuing a wise course in opposing the increase of salary. The director said that the lowest salary paid in that institution was $450 per annum and boarding, and the highest salary $2800. There had also been during the year an increase of twenty per cent. He spoke of several cases coming under his notice of a number of the young lady graduates who were induced to leave this city and go to distant ones, for the simple reason that they could command higher salaries; and he thought that the argument of the College director should be a conclusive argument. He received a much larger salary than a great number of the female teachers, and could scarcely live on it, and he did not see how they could live on the amount they received.

Mr. Louderbach made a few brief remarks, saying he thought the cause looked prosperous. After a number of remarks from different gentlemen, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

ILLEGITIMATE WHISKY DISTILLING—A NUMBER OF ARRESTS.—A special agent of the United States Government, Mr. Cornelius Hugg, assisted by Robert Tittermary and Mr. Kneass, United States Deputy Inspectors, have been operating among the illegal distillers of whisky.

At a very early hour on Saturday morning the distillery of Francis Kane, No. 711 Baker street, was visited by the governmental agent, who had to climb over fences and surmount other obstacles, and finally had to force his way in. He found the still in full operation and three or four men engaged in the contraband business. In an adjoining stable barrels of whisky were found hid beneath horse blankets. There was no inspector present. The place was at once seized.

The next place visited was that of Geo. Hammon, No. 729 S. Front street. Here fences had to be scaled. Barrels of uninspected whisky were found in the yard, the stills were in full operation, the assistant United States Inspector in charge of the distillery was found asleep in an adjacent building; the receiving room was found open, and every facility was arranged to remove the liquor as fast as it was distilled.

The next place visited was that of Thomas McDonough, No. 715 S. Front street. Here cross dogs were encountered, fences were jumped, and after much difficulty the distillery was entered. No inspector was found there. A barrel of whisky was found in the middle of the floor, with a funnel in the bung-hole; the receiving room key was found alongside of the barrel; the watchman or assistant inspector in charge was found asleep in the building fronting on the street, a distance of one hundred feet from the distillery; the stills were running.

The officers next visited the place of Arthur Nugent, located in the same vicinity. The fires and stills were found in full operation; there was no inspector in charge, as the law requires; a barrel partly filled with liquor was near the front door of the still-house. This place was seized.

Previous to these visitations Messrs. Stagg and Titternary were arrested. This was about 11 o'clock on Friday night. They were charged with forcible entry and detainer, assault and battery, &c.

The intention to have them locked up for the night was frustrated by the entering of bail at once in the sum of eight hundred dollars each to answer the charges against them.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.—Yesterday afternoon the Youths' Missionary Society connected with the First Independent Church was held at Broad and Sansom streets. The exercises were quite interesting. The Treasurer reported that $468 had been raised by the Society during the year. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, Rev. Dr. Bartholomew, and Rev. John Chambers.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Evangelists, Protestant Episcopal, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Samuel Durborrow and other clergymen officiating.

At 3 o'clock the exercises were commenced by the singing of the hymn, "Hosannas were by Children Sung," after which an address was made to the children by the Rev. Mr. Ward. This was followed by singing by the children; a lesson from Scripture; and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Durborrow. The presentation of offerings by the schools then took place. The collections during the year were quite large, and some of them formed the subject of congratulatory remarks by the pastor. The exercises were closed with prayer and the benediction.

A PRAISEWORTHY INSTITUTION.—One of the most deserving of our charitable institutions is the Howard Mission, in Shippen, below Fourth street. It has been in operation for the past twenty-three years, and affords relief and religious education to the poor and destitute. During the last winter the managers of the Mission were enabled to relieve every worthy case who called upon them for assistance. Many were widows left with orphans; others sick or aged. Included in the expenditures of last winter, $2584·64 was distributed as follows:—$471·80 in shoes; $183·59 in groceries; $984 in coal; $507·50 in clothing; and $437·75 in cash paid for funeral expenses, house rent, etc. The advance in the cost of food, clothing, fuel, etc., renders it necessary for the Society to make increased efforts in raising funds to carry on its operations. Donations can be sent to John M. Harper, Esq., No. 308 Chesnut street, or the Agent, Mr. John Seddon.

OUR FIREMEN.—The following officers have been elected by the West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company for the ensuing year:—C. H. Newell, President; John McClarren, Vice-President; John T. Flanigan, Secretary; Joseph W. Pullen, Assistant; and John White, Treasurer.

The members of the Southwark Engine Company turned out yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late fellow-member, Mr. David Cattell. The deceased had been a member for forty years.

The Independence Engine Company have ordered 800 feet of forcing hose.

A number of the friends of the Diligent Engine Company are about to present them with a signal bell for their steamer.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—President Johnson has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners to attend the annual trial of the pyx at the mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of February next:—Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington; John Torney, New York; Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; Professor J. H. Alexander, Baltimore; Professor George J. Brush, New Haven; Professor Robert E. Rogers, Philadelphia; Professor Charles M. Wetherill, Bethlehem, Pa.; William S. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Professor Stephen Alexander, Princeton, N. J.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZATION.—Yesterday the Oxford Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Oxford and Broad streets, was organized, and the ruling elders installed with appropriate ceremonies.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday:—

Anna Owens, forty-two years of age, fell down on the ice in front of her residence, on Saturday morning, and broke her left arm.

Hugh Sweency, twenty-five years old, a resident of Carbon county, had his left leg broken while working in a coal mine.

Peter Yager, aged twenty-three years, who resides at No. 1227 Filbert street, fell from a platform and fractured his right leg. This occurred two days ago.

A lad named James Dougherty, who lives at Richmond, had one of his feet badly crushed by being run over by a coal cart. The swelling was so great that it was impossible to determine whether any of the bones were broken or not.

Jane Pritchard, fifty-one years old, living in Fitzwater street, below Broad, fell upon the ice and broke her left leg.

TRIFLING FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning a slight fire occurred at Christian Wagner's lager beer saloon, No. 826 N. Third street, occasioned by the flue setting fire to the wood work.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a slight fire occurred at the trimming store of Lewis Israel, on Second street, above Union occasioned by some light fabrics being caught in the gaslight.

The roof of a small brick building in Haydock street, above Front, was slightly damaged by fire last night, about nine o'clock. The building belonged to the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and is used as a storehouse for heaters for the gasometer.

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The new Local Drama on filed
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MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

The Vexed Question.

To the Editors of the Evening Telegraph:—

BURLINGTON, January 15, 1867.

You appear to deny, in your editorial of Monday evening, that the legal *status* of the late Rebel States has been determined in an irreversible manner by the Supreme Court of the United States. If this be so, pray interpret the meaning of the following extract from the opinion of Judge Nelson, in the case of the Circassian, to be found in 2 Wallace, 158:—

"The capture of *the port and town of New Orleans* was but the restoration of the ancient possession, authority and laws of the country, the continuance and permanency of which, so far as the right is involved, depend not on conquest, nor on the success and vicissitudes of armies, *but upon the Constitution of the United States, which extends over every portion of the Union, and is the supreme law of the land. The moment the capture took place, and the authority of the United States was established, the municipal laws of that Government took the place of the international laws upon which the blockade rested.*"

What, also, was the meaning of President Lincoln, if your theory be correct, in his proclamation of September 22, 1862, when he declared:—

"*That hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.*"

The question between conquest and the Constitution has been settled during the war by all the departments of the Government in favor of the Constitution. The ordinances of secession were not valid in the judgment of the Federal authorities; the constitutional bond of union between the States was not repealed; its effect was suspended merely by civil war. When, therefore, the civil war was ended, its practical force was again united with its right of supremacy. The object of the war had been accomplished, and the States were restored to their national relations. Any other determination will only introduce "confusion worse confounded"—and the Republican party, in attempting to maintain any other, will be ground to powder under the pressure of the upper and nether mill-stones of a remorseless logic. The Supreme Court, by the Constitution, can alone hear "suits between citizens of the different States," but not between citizens of the Territories. It has heard at the present term and decided suits between the citizens of States lately in rebellion. If this is not a judicial recognition of their status as States by that tribunal, then we would like to be informed in what stronger mode such a recognition can be given, unless it be an absolute decision of the whole question coming up upon a case stated.

The question of the status of the late Rebel States presents itself to our mind in the following form:—Are the *State Governments*, now in existence within the limits of those States, constitutional governments? And this is a question which we very much doubt the capacity of the Supreme Court to pass upon. When a State, by rebellion and attempted revolution, has "interrupted," "suspenned," or "destroyed" its constitutional relations to the nation, as a participant in the government thereof, we do not think it can resume these relations except by the consent of the nation, legally expressed through its Representatives in Congress assembled. We do not think it can be restored of its own motion, or by a decision of the Supreme Court, or by the fiat of the Executive. There are no precedents to guide us. The question is a new one, and must be settled by the best lights we can obtain. The doctrine that a State may discard all its constitutional obligations, confederate with other Rebel States, wage war against the nation for years, and then, by the mere fact of its being overcome, thoroughly whipped, and subjugated, be entitled, of right and without conditions, to resume its old political power in the Government it has attempted to destroy, is to us such a doctrine of misrule most abhorrent and absurd—the very essence of anarchy—that we certainly shall not believe the Supreme Court of the United States holds it until compelled to do so by an "absolute decision" upon a "case stated."

The *present* State Governments of the late Rebel States are the creation of the Executive, gotten up by him to supply the place of the old State Governments, which he forcibly overthrew. So far as Justice Nelson's argument goes, it bears very strongly against the legality of these Executive State Governments, and in favor of the legality of their overthrown predecessors. Conservative logic in regard to the effect of the Rebellion upon State status leads to the same conclusion. Indeed, neither upon the conservative theory nor upon the radical theory can the legality of Mr. Johnson's State Governments be defended.

So far as Mr. Lincoln's declarations quoted by our correspondent are concerned, we accept them in their fullest significance. The war *was* waged to establish constitutional relations between the revolted States and the United States. That is what the Republican party is trying to accomplish, and would have accomplished long ere this had not the unconstitutional interference of the President, in attempting to create State Governments and give them a standing in the Union, blocked up the way and prevented the consummation of the work.

They totally misapprehend the spirit of the great Union organization who suppose that it would permanently exclude the late Rebel States from participation in the Government. Such is not its purpose. But it *does* intend, in restoring these States to power in the Union, that the work shall be done in such a way and upon such a basis as will secure the rights of all classes of citizens at the South, and will effectually guard the country against the perils of future rebellions and revolutions by totally destroying those anti-republican features of society and government out of which they inevitably grow. Upon the accomplishment of this end the national mind is fixed. The Supreme Court may delay the work, but cannot defeat it. So surely as the conscience of the nation refused to be bound by the infamous Dred Scott decision, so surely will it now refuse to be bound by any decision attempting to obstruct the final, full, and unquestioned triumph of Republican principles in this Government.

A Light Out of Egypt.

THE South, it would seem, is gradually awakening to the fact that the extension to the intelligent black of the right of suffrage is a necessity, which, while they may delay its operation, they cannot ultimately postpone. The *Old North State*, in a recent article on the subject, gives promise of future enlightened action in the late Rebel Commonwealths. It says:—

"Then, as they must remain among us, does not every principle of Christianity—every principle of sound morality—every consideration of domestic and general policy, require that we should do the best with them and for them that we can? Should not every attention be paid to their mental, moral, and religious culture? Should we not hold out to them every inducement to become useful members of society? Should we not by all means make them *our* friends by convincing them that we are *their* friends? Surely no right thinking man will attempt to answer these question in the negative.

"How, then, shall this be done? This is the most perplexing question yet presented, and one which it requires some nerve in the present state of public opinion to answer. But we are happy to know that public sentiment is rapidly undergoing a change. Thoughtful men are beginning to see the impossibility of keeping among us and governing a population of four millions of human beings without making them our friends—without making them the friends of the Government—which cannot be done without giving them an interest in the control of it. This can only be done safely by investing such of them as may be capable of exercising it intelligently with the right of suffrage.

"Let us confer the right of suffrage, properly guarded—that is, with proper qualifications—upon the African race in our midst, or offer to do so, and it will go further to effect a change of opinion in our favor at the North, which the representatives of the Northern people in Congress could not resist, than anything else we could do. President Johnson clearly saw this; hence, as the true friend of the Southern people, he wrote his letter to Judge Sharkey, urging the Mississippi Convention to grant them impartial suffrage. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of such a course, and it is much to be feared that the Southern people will yet have reason to regret that they did not follow his advice.

"In presenting these views, we have not been influenced solely by the emergency of the times, as the reader must have perceived. We have not been governed solely by considerations of policy. We are prepared to defend our propositions upon principle. We have for some time entertained these views, as is well known to our friends. We were among the first in the State to advocate the right of the freedmen to testify in the courts, and however obnoxious the proposition was when first made, use has reconciled every one to it. And so it will be with this measure if it should ever be adopted, as it *certainly will*. It embodies all the additional privileges which we can safely grant to the freedmen, and all that they have any right to demand. *It is just within itself, and cannot be long resisted; it is a foregone conclusion. We would warn our statesmen and politicians that they cannot "kick against the pricks;' they will have to yield to this innovation sooner or later, and why not make a virtue of necessity, and concede it gracefully? The statesman who attempts to stand still at a time like the present will be unable to render any service to the State—will be swept away by the current of events.*"

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY PARTLY SUCCESSFUL.

The Bonded Warehouse No. 163 Washington Street Broken Into, and $2000 Worth of Merchandise Abstracted—The Burglars Escape.

A most daring attempt at robbery, in which the thieves were partially successful, occurred early last Saturday morning. While one of the officers of the Twenty-seventh precinct was patrolling his post, he accidentally discovered a number of pieces of black silk, said to be valued at $7500, stowed behind the door leading into the tenement-house No. 158 Greenwich street.

Acting upon the supposition that things were not all right, he called for and obtained the assistance of two other officers, and then instituted an investigation, when they discovered that an entrance had been effected into the United States bonded warehouse No. 163 Washington street, situated immediately in the rear of the tenement-house in which the goods were discovered.

This warehouse is owned and occupied by Messrs. M. F. Smith & Co., and contains a large amount of valuable property, consisting of silks, velvets, satins, cloths, and other merchandise. The operations of the burglars, the manner of entrance, the locality chosen to effect the entrance, and the time for carrying their nefarious designs to a consummation, exhibit a great deal of skill and calculation. The entrance was made on the first floor, and from appearances it would seem that the goods here stored were examined, and left in search of more valuable booty.

On the fourth floor they found something worthy of their attention in the shape of a number of cases of black silk marked A. T. Stewart & Co. These were broken open and the contents abstracted. The silk, to the value of over $11,000, was taken from the warehouse, but owing to some unaccountable circumstance the thieves were disturbed in their work, and succeeded in carrying away only $3500, leaving the remainder as discovered by the officer. Everything, both in the construction of the building and the locality, favored the burglars in their work. As yet no clue has been obtained that may lead to their discovery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 5ip

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The graduates and former students of Washington or Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, who may be in this city or vicinity, are invited to a reunion for mutual acquaintance, and to meet the President of the Institution, at the Lecture Room of WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of ARCH and EIGHTEENTH Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. 1 21 2t

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29 at 8 o'clock Proceeds for a benevolent object

Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 1 19 9t*

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—On FRIDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, January 18, 21, and 22 at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. Admission, $1. 1 17 thsm 3t*

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY Office No. 314 MARKET St.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.

Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 22d instant. THOMAS B. SUPLEE, 1 15 6t Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1867. 1 17 thsm3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held in the Library of the Institution on the 15th of First month (January), 1867, S. V. Merrick, Esq., was called to the Chair, and B. H. Shoemaker appointed Secretary.

S. V. Merrick, Chairman, stated the object of the meeting; and M. L. Dawson, President of the Board of Managers, and Drs. Addinell Hewson and Charles D. Meigs, and William Welsh addressed the meeting, reviewing the work of the Board and the benefits arising from the free use of the means placed at their disposal.

William Welsh offered the following preamble and resolutions viz:—

Whereas, The contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, at their last annual meeting, expressed their earnest desire that the Board of Managers should neither allow the usefulness of this charitable institution to decrease nor use the vested fund for current expenses; and as its present expenditure is far beyond the regular income of the Hospital; therefore

Resolved, That a rigorous effort be made to procure subscriptions to the extent of $25,000 a year, payable annually for four years; also to add $500,000 to the vested fund of the Hospital.

An amendment was offered, and, with the resolution, adopted, to add thirty additional names to those already appointed to collect contributions.

The committee appointed to solicit contributions are as follows:—

Wm. Welsh, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue.
Frederick Fraley, No. 417 Walnut street.
Wm. Massey, Tenth and Filbert streets.
Thomas Williamson, S. W. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
Samuel V. Merrick, No. 30 North Merrick street.

Or either of the Managers or Physicians and Surgeons, as follows, viz.—

M. L. Dawson, President, N. E. corner Seventh and Walnut streets.
Wistar Morris, Secretary, No. 209 S. Third street.
William Biddle, No. 15 S. seventh street.
John Farnum, No. 243 Chesnut street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
A. J. Derbyshire, No. 109 N. Water street.
Samuel Mason, No. 15 S. Seventh street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Samuel Welsh, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue.
Caleb Cope, No. 305 Walnut street.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 135 Dock street.
Jacob P. Jones, No. 1423 Filbert street.
John T. Lewis, treasurer, No. 231 S. Front street.
W. W. Gerhard, M. D., No. 1206 Spruce street.
James J. Levick, M. D., No. 1109 Arch street.
John F. Meigs, M. D., No. 1238 Walnut street.
J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Addinell Hewson, M. D., No. No. 135 S. Fifteenth st.
William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. No. 1421 Chesnut street.
D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., No. 16 N. Eleventh street.
Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Additional members under resolution of meeting:—

Henry C. Lea,	Elwood Shannon,
Clarence H. Clark,	Charles Ellis,
Henry C. Gibson,	B. H. Shoemaker,
Richard Marshall,	Andrew Wheeler,
Joseph C. Turnpenny,	Thomas Sparks,
S. S. White,	William Sellers,
Dr. Henry Hart,	J. B. Lippincott,
Thomas H. Powers,	George W. Fales,
Benjamin Marshall,	Joshua Lippincott,
A. D. Jessup,	Francis L. Bodine,
Dr. James Hutchinson,	George W. Childs,
George Whitney,	Charles J. Peterson,
Francis R. Cope,	W. P. Wilstach,
William Weightman,	Charles Wheeler,
E. W. Clutter.	William Struthers.

S. V. MERRICK Chairman.

B. H. SHOEMAKER, Secretary. 1t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER, 1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 18, 1867.

At an election held on the 14th instant the following named persons were elected DIRECTORS of this Company:—

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re elected, viz:—CALEB CLOTHIER, President; BENJ. MALONE, Vice President; THOS. MATHER, Treasurer; and T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 19 3t*

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, 1 14 5w Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.

The transfer books will be closed until February 1, prximo. J. PARKER NORRIS, 1 19 10t Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.

The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership..... 3 00
Entrance Fee..... 1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary, 12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS, 12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK, FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

TO-DAY

GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE,

NO POSTPONEMENT.

PARK ALL CLEANED. Snow removed, and Ice in good condition.

Satterlee and Beck's Band combined. Fireworks by Professor Samuel Jackson, etc. etc. 1t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK, FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

ICE REFLOODED AND SMOOTH. Snow removed. Good Skating Afternoon and Evening. The Satterlee Band as usual.

MONDAY EVENING, January 21,

BY REQUEST, GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE

To the patrons of the "CENTRAL," and their friends. For tickets and programmes, apply at the Park, or to Mr. H. C. RISLEY, at the Continental. 1 17 4t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! BY MOONLIGHT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

NOTE.—Snow always removed regardless of expense. Our Patent Ice Planes at work every day.

Ice splendid—Perfectly Smooth.

NOTE.—Skating always sound at this Park.

Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Fine Band of Music. Skates for hire.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Access to Park (by a few minutes' ride) by Market street or Walnut street cars. 1t*

"KEYSTONE PARK," THIRD AND MORRIS STREETS.—All the snow is removed from off the ice. Good Skating this Afternoon and Evening. Come and see us. 1t*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flat cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 21x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 32 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL, 1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

UHLER & HOPKINS, FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street, HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, No. 48 South SECOND Street, ABOVE CHESNUT, Where they will continue the CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS, AS HERETOFORE. [1 12 smwlm

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 1003 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 2 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted!

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m4p

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

WITHOUT CHARGE.

5-20s Delivered at Once.

DREXEL & CO. 1 5 15ip

BACON & WARDER, STOCK BROKERS, No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.

TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL $500,000. FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.

At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FAER Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., 1 11 10t$ Cashier.

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S, No. 1004 CHESNUT ST. 1 10 1m4p

COTTON GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Prices have Touched the Lowest Point.

Best makes of bleached Shirting Muslins.
Best makes of bleached Pillow Case Muslins.
Best makes of bleached Sheeting Muslins.
Best makes of unbleached Muslins.

LINEN GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Brown Table Linens at 50, 62, 75c. to $1·25.
Loom Table Linens at 80, 87½c., $1 to $1·50.
Bleached Table Linens at $1, $1 12, $1 25 to $2.
Linen Doylies at $1, 1·25, $1·50, $1·75 per dozen.
Linen Napkins at $2 50, $2·75, $3 to $9 per dozen.
600 all linen fringed Towels at 25c.
1 yard long all-linen fringed Towels at 31c.
40 inches long all linen fringed Towels at 40c.
Extra heavy Huck Towels at 50, 62, 75c
Fine Damask Towels, red borders, at 62c. to $1.

FLANNELS, VERY LOW.

All-wool white Flannels at 31, 33, 37c.
¾ all-wool white Flannels at 40, 45, 50c.
4-4 all-wool white Flannels at 62½, 65, 70.
Red and grey twilled Flannels at 31 to 75c.
¾ white Shaker Flannels, 37½ to 50c.
4-4 white Shaker Flannels at 62½, 75, 87c.

Closing out our entire assortment of Winter Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices before taking account of stock.

H. STEEL & SON, 1t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS

TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.

NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS

ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,

ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS

Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.

EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Full Course, six months	$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	12
Penmanship, twenty lessons	5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.

The only work now before the public composed of facts obtained from actual business, alone insures in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.

For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

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CLASSICAL MATINEE.—CHARLES H. JARVIS announces his SECOND MATINEE of the Series of 1866-67, IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, January 24, commencing at 4 o'clock. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, To be had at the Music Stores. 1 21 3t

The Prominent Men of England.

The little volume called "Who's Who," published annually in England, contains an epitome of the personal and public position of every individual of any celebrity in the country. It gives an account of the royal family and its branches, the royal household, the nobility—their rank, name, ages, and heirs—the cabinet and chief officers of state, the members of the Privy Council, the members of the House of Commons, their ages and politics, etc. This year the oldest duke is the Duke of Northumberland, aged 88; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 19. The oldest marquis, the Marquis of Westmeath, aged 81; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 17. The oldest earl, the Earl of Onslow, aged 89; the youngest, the Earl of Waldegrave, aged 16. The oldest viscount, Viscount Gough, aged 87; the youngest, Vircount Clifden, aged 3. The oldest baron, Lord Brougham, aged 88; the youngest, Lord Rodney, aged 9. The oldest member of the Privy Council is Lord Brougham, aged 88; the youngest, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, aged 25.

The oldest member of the House of Commons is Sir William Verner, Bart., member for the county of Armagh, aged 84; the youngest, the Earl of Carrington, member for Wycomb, aged 23. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, aged 84; the youngest, Sir James P. Wilde, aged 50. The oldest judge in Ireland, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Chancellor, aged 84; the youngest, Justice Keogh, aged 49. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session, the Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, Lord Justice-General, aged 73; the youngest, David Mure, Lord Mure, aged 55. The oldest Archbishop, the Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 72; the youngest, Archbishop of York, aged 47. The oldest Bishop, the Bishop of Exeter, aged 89; the youngest, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, aged 47. The oldest baronet, Sir Stephen L. Hammick, aged 89; youngest, Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, aged two years. The oldest civil and military knight is General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, aged 94; the youngest, Sir Charles T. Bright, aged 34. The House of Peers at present consists of 1 prince, 2 royal dukes, 3 archbishops, 25 dukes, 31 marquises, 159 earls, 31 viscounts, 27 bishops, and 165 barons—the total number of peers being 445. The Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auckland.

The following clergymen have also seats in the House of Lords as Lay Peers:—The Rev. A. E. Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire: the Rev. William George Howard, Earl of Carlisle; the Very Rev. William John Broderick, Viscount Middleton: the Rev. William Nevil, Earl of Abergavenny; the Ven. Frederick Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, D. C. L., Lord Saye and Sele; the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel H. Curzon, Lord Scarsdale. The heir-presumptive to the title of Lord Arundel and Wardour is his brother, the Rev. Everard Aloysius Gonzaga, a Jesuit Priest. There are 110 peers of Scotland and Ireland who are not Peers of Parliament; there are 220 members of Privy Council; and the Archbishops, Bishops, Colonial Bishops, Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and retired Bishops number 98.

There are 856 baronets, 446 civil and military knights, 111 noblemen and baronets who are knights of the various orders, 25 knights of the Order of the Star of India, 726 knights companions of the Order of the Bath, 3 field marshals, 584 general officers in the army, 311 generals in her Majesty's Indian army, 329 admirals in the navy, 54 judges in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 180 Queen's counsel and sergeants-at-law in England, and 87 in Ireland. There are 184 deaths recorded of those whose names appeared in "Who's Who," and who died between the 30th November, 1865, and 1st December, 1866, with the dates of their birth and death.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—The members of the Mendelssohn Society have great cause for congratulation on the success that attended their first grand concert, on Saturday evening last. The Musical Fund Hall, on the occasion, was filled to overflowing with a brilliant and appreciative audience, and the performance, with hardly a drawback, was of a highly meritorious and enjoyable character. The striking features of the concert were the production, for the first time in Philadelphia, of Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's celebrated "Fantaisie" for piano, solo, chorus, and orchestra. Both of these pieces were splendidly performed—vocally and instrumentally. The choruses of the "Lauda Sion" were superbly rendered, and the solos in it, by Miss Gormley, Miss Elders, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Harkins, were well executed. Beethoven's Fantaisie created a decided sensation. The superb piano solo in it was performed by Mr. Henry G. Thunder, with a force, feeling, and effectiveness highly finished and artistic, while the choral portions and the orchestral parts were all that could have been desired. The beautiful solos in the piece were confided to Miss Cunnington, Miss Campbell, Miss Durchar, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Winterbottom, and Mr. Montgomery, who all acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Cunnington, Miss Durchar, and Miss Campbell executed the opening solo, a gem of melody, deliciously, and were warmly applauded.

The duet, "Flow Gently, Deva," was highly relished by the audience, and was rapturously *encored*. It was exquisitely sung by Mrs. Behrens and Mr. J. O. K. Robarts. The splendid quartette from *Rigoletti*, sung by Miss Blackburne, Miss Gormley, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Robarts, was also *encored*, and made a favorable impression on the audience. The three "National Songs," sung by a semi chorus of the Society, were beautiful compositions, well executed, while the final chorus, "On the Sea," by *all* the members of the Society present, numbering over two hundred voices, was magnificently given. Professor Jean Louis was the leader on the occasion, and acquitted himself in the most graceful and satisfactory manner in his arduous duties. The Germania never played better, and the brilliant affair will long be remembered with the most pleasurable emotions by those who were fortunate enough to have been present at it.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE SÆNGERBUND MASKED BALL.—This entertainment comes off this evening. Three-dollar tickets admit one gentleman and one lady; a ticket for each additional lady may be had for one dollar. Spectators' tickets, price fifty cents each, admit to the family circle. The grand march commences at 9 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs Barney Williams commence the fifth week of their very successful engagement this evening. The new local drama called *The Philadelphia Newsboy* will be produced to-night in grand style, with Mrs. Barney Williams as the precocious vendor of current literature. The other characters have been placed in good hands, and the piece will have a fine run. The Irish comedy of *Born to Good Luck*, and the Protean farce of the *Latest from New York*, will also be given, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appearing in all of the pieces.

The new drama will be placed upon the stage with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, and every attention has been paid to detail. In order to accommodate the public, seats may be secured in advance during the performance of the new local drama.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. John Brougham produces, for the first time in this city for many years, his celebrated extravaganza of *Columbus Reconstructed*. New scenery, new dresses, and military evolutions by a corps of fifty young ladies, will add to the brilliancy of the piece. In the play John Brougham represents "Don Christoval Colon;" Charles Waleot, "King Ferdinand;" Mrs. Brelsford, "Queen Isabella;" and Miss Ede Germon, "Diego," a "Semi-Colon," and Miss Annie Graham, "Columbia." Among the miscellaneous characters are "Miss Colorado," a precocious young lady; aldermen, discontented politicians, independent voters, full-grown States, juvenile Territories, and other natural curiosities.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new pantomime of *Jack and Gill*, by Mr. G. L. Fox, will be produced at the Arch this evening, and Messrs. G. L. and C. K. Fox, Master T. Callyne, Mad'lle Martinetti, and the talented company at the Arch, will support the principal characters. This favorite pantomime has been long anticipated, and has achieved great reputation elsewhere. The Arch announces a matinee or next Saturday afternoon.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. Felix Vincent and Miss Mollie Williams is announced for a short season in a succession of excellent plays. The New American has a matinee on Saturday.

GYMNASTIQUE SOIREE.—The ninth annual exhibition of the pupils of Messrs. Hillebrand & Lewis, the popular gymnasts of this city, will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, January 30, tickets for reserved seats to be procured at the gymnasium, Ninth and Arch streets. These annual exhibitions have become justly popular, and never fail to attract flattering audiences. Messrs Hillebrand & Lewis are doing the public a service in keeping before them the importance of proper physical training, and the public in turn take occasion to express their approval at these annual interesting and pleasing exhibitions.

CARNEGOS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, give this week the *Jumping Spectres*, *Polka la Militaire*, *The Wine Merchants*, and various other comical performances.

SIGNOR BLITZ, at the Assembly Buildings, presents this evening his Band of Minstrels, his Hindoo Basket Feat, and many other extraordinary illusions. The Signor, for the benefit of the little ones, announces afternoon performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

A SUCCESSFUL DEBUT.—It is not fair to let the histrionic events of last week drift by without giving a passing notice to the single appearance of Mr. Maurice Neville at the Arch Street Theatre. That gentleman is a Hungarian, but has conquered our language better than any foreigner we have heard upon the stage. We did not notice that it disfigured his playing in the least, but the slight twang of foreign flavor seemed to harmonize with the body of our speech, being thus very different in effect from the accent of German or of French. Mr. Neville's *role*—the "Duke" in the *Honeymoon*—was evidently not in the direct line of his best powers; but his performance showed that he possessed, in an encouraging measure, the chief elements that constitute a first-rate actor. He has a fair voice, a face mobile and strongly marked in its expressions, an easy and graceful bearing, and a buoyant nature that takes real delight in its overflow of animal spirits. These qualities carried Mr. Neville admirably through the *Honeymoon*; but to call out the force that, if we mistake not, is latent in him, we advise him to select some play which will give him larger scope, and require from him an outlay of more serious dramatic power.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.—Freezing cold winds had reigned supreme for many days until yesterday noon, when a change seemingly for the better occurred; the high wind ceased, but the damp air and leaden aspect of the sky gave evidence that a storm of some kind was near at hand. Soon it came, about 4 o'clock—a snow storm, and a return of the blustering winds, both constantly increasing in intensity, and both held full dominion over this "Quaker City" until the hour of midnight. Another change occurred then, and probably more unwelcome to those out at that late hour—that is, driving rain, and sleet and hail, coming down with unrelenting vigor until early morn.

Deep drifts were speedily formed last evening, more general on the south and east sidewalks. Many of the street railroads, especially in the northern part of the city, were pretty well blocked up. The violent "nor'wester" tended greatly to shake all manner of buildings, and no doubt caused great fear and loss of peace to the inhabitants therin.

Many temporary sheds were completely upset, and their roofs effectually turned over. In some of the lumber-yards there was a wholesale carrying off of timber, and people living in their near vicinity were often startled by the rattling of boards whirled from lofty stacks to the ground in countless numbers.

The houses of worship were thinly attended; the blustering storm, through which the sight could pierce but a very short distance, dampened the feelings of many who acknowledged that, though the spirit was ever ready, the flesh was undeniably weak. Throughout the whole storm the temperature of the air was moderate, and savored of dampness.

THE STORM IN CAMDEN.—The snow squall that came down upon us so suddenly yesterday had fair play in our gentle sister city, and this morning anything like locomotion was almost an impossibility. Quite a number of our citizens—everywhere known as such—reside in Camden because of its healthiness and the difference in the rental of property, coming over to Philadelphia to pursue their daily avocations, whether mercantile or mechanical. There are no passenger railways yet in Camden, and sleighs were the only means of conveyance to the various ferries. Here, however, the difficulty terminated, for the boats made excellent time, the change of wind to the eastward obviating all difficulties occurrent on the late lowness of the tides. The Delaware, however, is only open opposite the city and below. From Petty's Island upward it presents a solid sheet of ice to its very source. It closed on Friday, and on Saturday passengers walked from shore to shore.

FALL OF PART OF THE ROOF OF A DEPOT.—The heavy storm of snow and sleet and violent gale of wind from the northeast last night, caused the fall of two of the ribs of the roof of the new passenger shed of the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Berks street. No person was hurt and no cars were broken. It occurred about one o'clock in the morning, and was caused by the drifting snow banking up upon the south end of the roof to a great depth. About forty-five feet in length of the roof fell, and the two ribs in falling pressed out the walls under them. The rest of the building is not injured, and the trains continue to use it. The damage done is estimated at between two and three thousand dollars. The roof was recently erected by men of great experience in building such roofs. It is on Howe's patent arch truss plan, of one hundred and thirteen feet span, and additional strength will now be added to it.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Late last Saturday night or early on Sunday morning an attempt was made to effect a burglarious entry into a dwelling situated on Bridge street, at the foot of the Wire Bridge. The building is occupied by Mr. Moan, who occupies the first floor as a grocery establishment. They cut a pane of glass from the transom over the door, and effected an entrance, but before they had succeeded in getting any plunder they were frightened off. Mr. Moan could not find anything missing when he looked over his store this morning.

STABBING CASE.—Yesterday morning, a man named Graham went out on a collecting tour. He stopped at the house of Thomas Scott, on Queen street, below Second. He went up to Scott and asked him for $21 he owed him. Scott looked at Graham for a second, then, with an oath, he said, "I will pay you," and at the word whipped out a savage-looking knife and gave Graham a severe cut in the arm with it. Not liking to receive his pay in such currency, Graham fled. Soon afterwards, Scott was arrested and taken before Alderman Pottinger, who held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, as the baggage train, which was due in this city at 9½ P. M. from New York, was passing through Newark, N. J., Mr. Ervin, the Baggage Master, fell from the platform of a car, and then slipped under the wheels. They passed over his body, cutting it in two, and of course killing him instantly. Mr. Ervin lived in Poplar street, in this city, and, it is said, leaves a wife and child.

MISSING.—J. E. Smith, about forty-nine years of age, five feet six and a half inches high, left his home at Fort Washington, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday morning, the 12th instant. He was dressed in a brown overcoat, and dark plaid pants and vest. Had dark hair and whiskers, mixed with grey. No moustache. Any information of him will be thankfully received by C. Cooper, Mayor's office, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Late last Saturday night, as Mr. Richard L. Moore was standing on the front platform of one of the Fifth and Sixth street passenger cars, he fell off at Fifth and Cherry streets. The wheel of the car whilst passing made a narrow miss of running over his head, as it just barked the bridge of his nose. Moore was laboring under an attack of whisky at the time, it is alleged.

APPOINTED.—Brevet Brigadier-General G. W. Gile, formerly in command of the garrison of Washington, but lately on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, has been appointed first lieutenant in the 45th Infantry, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. General Gile was formerly connected with the stock company of the Arch Street Theatre, and is well and favorably known to our citizens.

BOLD ROBBERY—HOUSES RANSACKED—NO CLUE OF THE THIEVES.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, while the inmates of A. P. Garfield's house (Mr. Garfield is the keeper of the Rural Cemetery, Chester, Delaware county) were unconscious of approaching evil, two men, by the aid of nippers, made an entrance into the house by the kitchen door, and thoroughly ransacked everything, for the purpose of obtaining valuables.

This they did without making any disturbance. Unsatisfied with the result of their search, they went into the sleeping apartment of Mr. Garfield and wife, and while one (a tall and muscular individual) held a pistol to the head of the head of the house, as a means of causing a disclosure of information wanted, the other and smaller one proceeded to the sitting-room, and there cleaned the pockets of Mr. Garfield's unmentionables of a sum of money, which, with the goods taken, amounted to $150. They then decamped noiselessly and, no doubt, speedily for parts unknown.

Another robbery, happening a little before this time, in the same vicinity, and supposed to be by the same party, consisted in depriving one man of his horse, another of his harness and sleigh, to aid in carrying off their confiscations. The same individuals entered into a dwelling near by, and inquired if there were any men there.

On being informed that it was at present the abiding place of ladies, they politely stated that on no account could they descend to the meanness of robbing ladies, or words to that effect. No clue has been obtained of them.

SWINDLING ON A SMALL SCALE.—Rosa Civeiy, an enterprising young female, thought she had conceived an excellent scheme to raise a little wind in these still days. She got the semblance of a soldier's discharge, and, armed with the spurious document, she made an appeal to one of the committees organized for furnishing assistance to the widows and relatives of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Dazzled not so much by her good looks as by her winning ways, the Committee handed over to the fair Rosa a modicum of an "X," which she gratefully received, and withdrew with tears in her eyes. Hardly had she gone when the spurious character of the paper was found out, and the indignation of the deluded Committee burst forth. She was arrested in Sines street shortly after, and taken before Alderman Tunison, who committed the unlucky Rosa to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—As Officer Gekler was walking along near Ridge avenue and Thirteenth street, he saw a man take a buffalo robe out of a sleigh which was hitched up in front of a house, and attempt to walk off with it. He ran up to investigate the suspicious circumstance, when the man fled up through Hamilton street, dropping his plunder as he ran. The officer did not stop to pick up the latter, but continued the chase, and captured his prisoner at Broad and Noble streets. The sleigh from which the robe had been taken belonged to Mr. John Ditmer, who recovered his property. The man arrested gave the name of Barney McCallion at the hearing before Alderman Massey. At the time of the attempted theft he had a companion with him, but he managed to escape. McCallion was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

ROBBERIES.—During the past two days we had have the usual amount of robberies in our city. Early Saturday morning the show-case in front of a hat store, at the corner of Twelfth and South streets, was opened with a skeleton key and three hats taken from it. The thief made good his escape with his plunder.

The millinery store at No. 1117 South street was entered on Friday night and robbed of two "loves of bonnets." The thief obtained entrance through the front by a false key.

This morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, the trimming store of Mr. Orr, in Spruce street, below Nineteenth, was made the subject of an attempt at burglary. Mr. Orr was awakened by the noise, and, opening a window, fired at the burglars. A policeman rushed up to the spot, and seeing one of the thieves, chased him for several squares, but he managed to escape. The thieves did not succeed in getting anything.

A LIGHT-FINGERED GENTLEMAN CAUGHT.—Samuel Webster, who is said to be one of the pickers-up of unconsidered trifles, and sometimes very considerable ones, was arrested last Saturday evening on a charge of larceny. It appears that Samuel went upon a raid that evening. He commenced operations by going through the till of a baker's shop at Germantown road and Norris street, getting about two dollars from that establishment. He followed up his first essay by another upon the money-drawer of a butcher, doing business at Richmond and Hanover streets. In the latter operation he was not very successful, only obtaining about thirty cents. The alarm was given by some one who saw the latter operation, and he was caught in Chatham street. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Charles Sheen and George Lefferts are said to be two jolly specimens of Bucks county farmers. Every Saturday they come into Frankford with their teams to dispose of produce. After the regular business of the day has been gone through with, they indulge themselves with an afternoon race. Whipping up their thick-limbed steeds, they thunder through the main street, regardless of everything, and to the manifest danger of all smaller teams, small boys, and geese. Last Saturday afternoon, whilst this performance was going on, an officer made a dash at them, and surrounded and captured them both. They had a hearing before Alderman Holme, and were fined for reckless driving, and paid costs of prosecution.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE A RIOT.—Yesterday, near 1 o'clock, as the Fairmount and Pennsylvania Hose Companies were passing near Thirteenth and Green streets, an attempt was made by some unprincipled young men, who had attached themselves as runners to the companies, to raise a disturbance by bandying insulting words. Fortunately the police interfered in time to prevent a general fight, and four of the principal offenders were arrested. They gave the names of Emory and Charles Cooper, Isaiah B. Sapp, and Daniel Bunting, Jr. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held them in $600 bail each, to answer the charge of inciting to riot.

A FEROCIOUS CUSTOMER.—Matthew Crawford was in a state of intoxication and acting in a very disorderly manner last Saturday night, and, it is alleged, had been put out of the West Chester House, when Officer Neall, seeing his condition, undertook to arrest him. He turned upon the officer, and there was a severe struggle for a few minutes, in the course of which the officer had his thumb badly bitten. He succeeded, however, in securing his prisoner and took him before Alderman Jones. After a hearing before that magistrate, he was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery upon an officer.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Theodore D. Weed, *alias* James H. Dayton, was arrested this morning by Sergeant Crout, on the oath of W. H. Devinev, who charges him with obtaining board and lodging at the Washington House, in July, 1866, by false and fraudulent representations, and also at other places, with an intent to defraud by registering different names on different occasions. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1000 bail for a further hearing on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

INLETS STOPPED.—Owing to the heavy fall of snow and the formation of ice, many of the inlets throughout the city were stopped up. The consequence was that a great many of the streets were rendered almost impassable from the accumulation of water.

ACCIDENT TO A CHURCH.—During the high winds that prevailed last night, the handsome gilt cross that surmounted the spire of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, was blown down.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following startling information has just been received at our office, and we hasten to lay it before our readers—KNOCKED DOWN! The prices of the first-class ready-made Winter Clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s have been knocked down to the lowest possible figure, as it is determined to close out the present winter stock. Persons in want of winter clothing will do well to call soon, as bargains can now be had.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers, Under the Continental.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.

Or address

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

LIFE HAS FEW CHARMS for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co. Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR

SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HIPPLE—HOOPES.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, ELIJAH G. HIPPLE, of Goshen, Pa., to SALLIE J., daughter of the late John T. Hoopes, of Philadelphia.

PIERCY—BRUNNER.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. S. H. Gleay, JOHN PIERCEY to ANNA B. BRUNNER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 19th instant, after a short but severe illness PETER W. BAKER, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his sister's (Mrs. J. W. Dickinson) residence, No. 14 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., and Columbia B. R. A. C. are specially invited.

COCHRAN.—On the 20th instant, LEWIS COCHRAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 617 S. Ninth street, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

DE HAVEN.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of George De Haven, Jr.

The relatives and immediate friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2040 Frankford road, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

PEARCE.—On the 20th instant, ELIZABETH G., wife of William R. Pearce, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2042 Locust street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WARNER.—On the 20th instant, SARAH WARNER, widow of the late Captain Joseph M. Warner, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1006 S. Front street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Swedes' Ground, Otsego street, for interment.

LARGE IRON SNOW SHOVELS WITH long iron handles are much more durable and convenient than the clumsy wooden articles in use. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PARLOR SKATES GIVE YOU ALL THE advantages of muscular action and exercise of Ice Skates, without the same risks to the health or after exposure, and may be used at all seasons of the year. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TINNED CHEESE AND BUTCHER KNIVES being thus protected from rust, are certainly more cleanly for grocers' use. These, and others with plain steel blades, are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

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1 21 2m

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to repeal the bill requiring a bridge to be erected at South street, passed April 5, 1866, and creating a commission for that purpose. And the Clerks of Councils are hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the members of the Legislature.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 21 1t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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Bleached Muslins, 15, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Un. bleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 25c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 33c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
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Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

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A new lot of Linen Doylies, at $1 and $1·25 per dozen.
Linen Napkins, $2·75, $3, $3 50, up to $8 a dozen
Bird-eye Linen, for Aprons, very cheap.
A large lot of Scotch Diapers, by the piece, at less than importers' prices.
Best make of Shirting Linens.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shirting Flannels.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., Hosiery Gloves, etc.

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White Goods,
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Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
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Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

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From Ordinary to Rich Style.

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From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

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Vestibule Laces,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
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FOR FAMILIES AND

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

The morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the Bankrupt bill, was called for.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) moved to postpone the regular order for the purpose of proceeding with the Railroad bill.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the Senate refused to postpone the regular order—yeas, 10; nays, 21; as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Fogg, Fowler, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson and Yates—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Williams—21.

The Railroad bill went over till Monday, and the Bankrupt bill was taken up and read at length. It is the House bill of last session by the Judiciary Committee, making sixty printed pages.

The bill having been read, the question was upon agreeing to the amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The first amendment was to strike out circuit courts and insert supreme courts in the third section, so as to make it the duty of the former, instead of the latter, to appoint registers in bankruptcy, upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the words "upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." After debate, the amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 16.

The next amendment was to strike out the following from the third section:—"In cases of disagreement between the judges of said court as to such appointments, or in case of vacancy in the offices of district judge, the presiding judge of the Circuit Court shall determine the number of appointments to be made, and make such appointments." Agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the next amendment, the Senate adjourned at 4 P. M.

House of Representatives.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:—House bill for the relief of Rufus L. P. Spaulding, paymaster United States navy, passed; House bill for the restoration of Lieutenant Joseph Tuffe, to his grade in the active service of the navy, passed; House bill for the restoration of Lieutenant Commander S. L. Breese, United States navy, to the active list from the retired list, passed; Senate joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the steam screw sloop-of-war *Idaho*.

Pending its consideration, the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next private bill day.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:—From the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of contracts made by the officers of the engineer department for the year 1866; also, transmitting a report by the chief engineers relative to the ship channel in the Patapsco river, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce; also, transmitting reports of tours of inspection made by Generals Rushing and Hazen in reference to California.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAINE, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act of June 3, 1806, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin, for a military road from Fort Wilkins, Pembina county, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.) on leave, introduced a bill relating to trade marks. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Senate bill for the relief of George W. Fish, Consul at Ningapo, was taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to the California troops enlisted for three years or during the war, but discharged by reason of the termination of the war.

On motion of Mr. RICE (Mass.), the Joint Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Page's picture of Admiral Farragut, now in the Capitol Rotunda.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) stated that he had expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Amendment were rejected by the disloyal States, it would become the duty of Congress to intervene, and so to legislate as to reconstruct those rebellious communities on the votes of the loyal citizens of those States, without regard to class or color. But if the bill under consideration were to become a law, it seemed to him that it was defective in this important particular, that it did not afford any protection to that loyal class of inhabitants in the exercise of their functions as freemen. He proposed to have them armed with power for their protection, and to that end he desired to offer an additional section to the bill, as follows:—

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the said States in rebellion shall be admitted to representation in Congress as aforesaid, the provisions of the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and said districts of country are hereby placed under martial law for and during the whole term aforesaid.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) accepted the amendment.

Mr. KOONTZ (Pa.) addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly advocating the disfranchisement of Rebels and the enfranchisement of the blacks.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) said that strong as the Republic was, it could not afford to leave the people of the South in a chronic state of discontent—to let that section of the country be to the United States what Ireland was to England and Poland to Russia. He gave credit to both parties for a desire to reconstruct the Union, but they proceeded to that end by different roads. The Democratic party, however, seemed to have come to the conclusion that the Republican policy in the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and in the Civil Rights bill, was right. At least no one seemed to have any disposition to take the back track. If the Confederate States were brought into the Union, it would be found that the "lost cause" would take the place in politics that the slavery question had occupied. The Republican party, however, proposed to bury that "lost cause;" it had buried slavery, by a Constitutional Amendment. That amendment was adopted by Congress by a vote of four to one, and twenty-three out of the twenty-six States approved it, and elected Legislatures pledged to carry it out. Only three States had given a negative answer—Delaware, three counties large; Maryland, decived by her own Governor, and Kentucky, which never during the war rose above a dissembling neutrality. What, then, stood in the way? Not the President of the United States, because neither the Constitution nor the laws committed the question in any way to him. Not the Democratic party, for it was virtually dead. A perfidious Secretary, one old man charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, who sought to preserve the debris of the Confederacy; he stands in the way; he is plotting now a theory of estoppel; he takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States, nay, that the will of the twenty-six States, if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing, unless two or three millions of whites, in the late Confederate States, sanction it. How does he expect to enforce that doctrine? Does he expect to get the sanction of the people? No, sir. He has tried that and failed. Will Executive patronage do? That has failed also; but the Secretary proposed to associate with himself one other old man who happens to hold the balance of power on a bench of judges charged with the decision of questions of law. This old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his coadjutorship on the bench the precedents by which he is to govern. An Englishman once exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack. He is lame and blind and deaf, and old, but still he is the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" said the traveler. "His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track, and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old hunter, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman—"I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked up a false trail." (Laughter and applause, the Speaker hammering with his mallet to restore order.)

Mr. SCOFIELD, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out.

No, suggested Mr. STEVENS, in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog.

The witticism was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

Mr. SCOFIELD, resuming, said that this old judge, at the direction of this old diplomatist, undertook to decide that the people of the country had no power in it, and undertook, by a single twitch of his gown, to launch into the Government the *debris* of the Confederacy, like an old torpedo—unexploded, but with lighted fuse. The Secretary had chosen, without authority of law, to send the Constitutional Amendment to the Confederate States, and solicited their action upon it, and then pointed to that as a precedent for his judge. He was trying to get all the branches of the Executive Department to take action that would make further precedents. The Secretary of the Interior was instructed by him to send to the Rebel communities agricultural scrip, which can only be given to States; and the Treasury and Post Office Departments were being urged out of their way to give, in some shape or other, a recognition nod; but what the Secretary relied upon most was the continued existence and toleration of his own pet Governments by Congress. He would say that the Executive Department had recognized them as States, and that Congress had seen his little State governments running down there a year, a year and a half or two years, and had done nothing to set them aside.

Mr. COOPER asked Mr. Scofield whether the House had not by resolution directed its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, to forward the Constitutional Amendment to the different States before it was known that the Secretary of State had forwarded it?

Mr. SCOFIELD replied that he was not sure about that. In conclusion he pointed the House to the spectacle of the obstacles interposed to the execution of the national will by the tingle of one old man's bell and the rustle of another old man's gown.

Mr. WARD (Ky.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill. If Congress would only adopt the doctrine of kindness instead of that of persecution, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction might be discharged. He denounced this bill as a bill of forcible secession. The Secession of 1861, he said, differed from that of 1867 in this, that the first was voluntary, while the last is involuntary and compulsory. What the country needed was peace, repose, profound, healthful, substantial peace. Peace was indispensable to the maintenance of public credit, to the payment of the public debt, to all the material interests of the country. Could that peace be got by irritation? Could the wounds of the country be healed by irritation? No! Perfect peace and repose were indispensable to the healing of those wounds. Speaking of negro suffrage, he said that the present status of the negro reminded him of a picture he had seen representing a woman beating her husband with a broomstick, while in the background a negro was kicking a dog, and saying:—"Master licks me; missus licks master, and I lick you, you infernal dog." So Congress bosses the Freedmen's Bureau; the Freedmen's Bureau bosses the darkey, and the darkey bosses the white man. (Laughter.) He appealed against the doctrine of persecution and against the doctrine that treason must be made odious. The penalty which the people of the South had paid for going into civil war was punishment enough. The children of the Southern States were crying for bread, and Congress was answering that cry by denunciations of vengeance.

"Alas, for the rarity of Christian charity
Under the sun!"

Not only did Congress refuse them bread to feed the body, but it also refused to feed the mind, the House having recently adopted a resolution forbidding the sending to the Southern States agricultural college scrip. God had said, "Let there be light," but this House by its vote, had said, "Let darkness prevail." He closed his remarks by appealing for peace and conciliation.

Mr. PLANTS spoke in support of the bill. While favoring, however, the reference of the bill and substitute to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, he took strong ground in favor of annulling the existing State Governments in the South, disfranchising the Rebels, and enfranchising the blacks.

Mr. MILLER (Pa.) indicated that he would, at the proper time, offer as an amendment an additional section, providing that no State shall be admitted to representation in Congress until it ratified the Constitutional Amendment. He said he understood that the gentlemen having charge of the bill had no objection to the amendment. He went on and made a speech in support of the bill and his amendment, declaring that if the Southern States did not adopt the Constitutional Amendment they would have to stay out of the Union forever, so far as his vote was concerned.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Blaine, the Speaker gave his decision, that the select committee on the war debts of the loyal States was, under the resolution, entitled to the continuous services of a clerk until the committee should be discharged.

The House, then, at half-past four, adjourned till Monday.

IMPEACHMENT.

Resolutions of Impeachment Against President Tyler.

A Washington correspondent, under date of January 10, 1843 writes as follows:—

The only thing worth mentioning to-day is Hon. John M. Botts' celebrated impeachment affair, which came up to-day in the House. It was not debated, that being out of order, and therefore it is only necessary to give you the bare facts in the case.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Botts, being allowed, rose and said that he proposed to introduce for the consideration of the House charges of corruption, of malconduct, of high crimes and misdemeanors, committed by the Acting President of the United States, which he stood prepared to prove, by testimony the most conclusive and irresistible; and he would ask the House to appoint a committee to inquire into the truth of the charges, and to report the testimony to the House, with their opinion as to what action should be had upon it. He declared that, in making the motion, so far from being actuated by any desire to render himself conspicuous before the country, or to throw himself in advance of the party whose lead he was proud to follow—so far from this being the case, he declared to the House, on the contrary, and before his God, that it was the most painful act he had ever undertaken to perform, and he must reluctantly yield to what his sense of constitutional duty required.

He was loudly called on to read his charge, and he read the following:—

1. I do impeach John Tyler, Vice-President, acting as President of the United States, of the following high crimes and misdemeanors:—

1. I charge him with gross usurpation of power and violations of law in attempting to exercise a controlling influence on the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts of long standing that had been by them rejected for want of legal authority to pay, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed, by virtue of which threat thousands were drawn from the public treasury without the authority of law.

2. I charge him with a wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment to and removal from office—first, in displacing those who were competent and faithful in the discharge of their public duties, only because they were supposed to entertain a political preference for another; and secondly, in bestowing them upon creatures of his own will, alike regardless of the public welfare and his duty to the country.

3. I charge him with high crime and misdemeanor of aiding to excite a disorganizing spirit in the country, by placing on the records of the State Department his objections to a law, as carrying no constitutional obligations with it, whereby the several States of this Union were invited to disregard and disobey a law of Congress which he himself had sanctioned, and sworn to see faithfully executed, from which nothing but disorder, confusion, and anarchy can follow.

4. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, with an utter defiance of the public will and total indifference to the public interests.

5. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the just operations of Government, which involved no constitutional difficulty on his part, of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue, and of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation, and of collecting duties of the people without the authority and sanction of law.

6. I charge him with an arbitrary, despotic, and corrupt abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentments against the Senate of the United States for a constitutional exercise of their prerogative, in the rejection of his nominees to office, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his disregard of the interests of the people and his duty to his country.

7. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress, which led to idle legislation and useless public expense, and by which he has brought such dishonor on himself as to disqualify him from administering the Government with advantage, honor, or virtue, and for which alone he would deserve to be removed from office.

8. I charge him with an illegal and unconstitutional exercise of power in instituting a commission to investigate the past transactions under a former administration of the Custom House in New York, under the pretense of seeing the laws faithfully executed; with having arrested the investigation at a moment when the inquiry was to be made as to the manner in which those laws were executed under his own administration; with having directed or sanctioned the appropriation of large sums of the public revenue to the compensation of officers of his own creation, without the authority of law, which, if sanctioned, would place the entire revenues of the country at his disposal.

9. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of having withheld from the Representatives of the people information called for and declared to be necessary to the investigation of stupendous frauds and abuses alleged to have been committed by agents of the Government, both upon individuals and the Government itself, whereby he himself became accessory to those frauds.

Hon. Henry A. Wise called for the reading of the resolution. It was as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, with instructions diligently to inquire into the truth of the preceding charges preferred against John Tyler, and to report to the House the testimony taken to establish said charges, together with their opinion whether the said John Tyler hath so acted in his official capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional powers of the House, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Nearly the whole of the rest of the day was spent in taking the ayes and noes.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Ayes, 101; noes, 119. The motion was lost.

On the question, shall the main question be put? Ayes, 122; noes, 90.

Mr Frank Granger said he had helped in his day to dismiss several political innocents from office, and asked to be excused from voting. Ayes, 111; noes, 91.

Then came up the grand question upon Mr. Botts' resolution to appoint a committee of nine to see if charges of impeachment could not be brought against the President, and it resulted thus:—Ayes, 88; noes, 127. So it was lost, and Mr. Botts said he wiped his hands of the impeachment forever.

Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

My Dear Brethren:—Our Diocesan missionary work is progressing very satisfactorily. Most of the points where missionaries are needed, and where we can at present hope to sustain them, are well supplied with zealous and successful laborers. Some such points are waiting till the right men can be found, who can live on the very moderate support to be derived from the local resources and the Diocesan aid. As soon as such men can be found, I will supply these yet vacant places. The year's report of Diocesan missionary work will justify all the promises made and the hopes excited at our Convention in May last.

But we need more help now from the various congregations of the Diocese. Many have sent in their offerings. Some have not yet given any aid. All congregations ought to do this regularly. Even the smallest churches can help in this work. The whole amount thus far received is liberal, and justifies the plans and expenditures of the Diocesan Board. These plans require now the prompt and ample collections which must replenish the treasury constantly. The salaries of the missionaries are paid quarterly in advance. The treasurer has now in hand $500. He needs $600 more, by the 1st of February, in order to make the payments due on that day. He will then need $1200 more by the 1st of May, to make the payments then becoming due. These needs could, probably, best be met by collections in every church and congregation, made once in every three months.

I, therefore, call on every rector or minister, and on every congregation, to make or repeat such a collection now, and send the avails to George R. White, Esq., Treasurer, No. 25 Fifth street, Pittsburg.

I have more such work in view. New opportunities and calls for such work are constantly coming to me. Would to God that the right men and the ample means were ours now, to do all the work which the Diocese needs! My present appeal to you, brethren, is in behalf of the work already going on. Encouraging experience give me the confidence that such appeals to you can never be fruitless. I am, faithfully and affectionately, your Bishop, J. B. KERFOOT.

Prospect of an Extensive Raid by Indians.

From the Denver News, 4th.

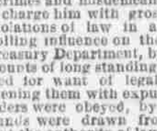
Mr. S. W. Borrard arrived from Chicago this morning, and reports that the buffaloes in large numbers are coming into the valley of the Platte, between Junction and River Side Stations. Ranchmen are shooting them from the doors of their houses and in their cattle corals. This advent of buffalo at such a season of the year bodes no good to the settlements along the Platte. Indians in large parties are undoubtedly behind them. It cannot be with peaceable intentions that they are, at this time of the year, approaching the Platte Route. On all other Indian raids on the Platte Valley, the buffalo have preceded the outbreak in this way, and it is well known that these animals, of their own accord, would not migrate northward in the dead of winter. Let travellers be warned in time, and go in strong parties, well armed, or we will have a repetition of the horrors of the Indian warfare as given us about this time in the winter of 1864 and 1865.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET Street.
5 0§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Firehoard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
H17 stuth 6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (ll 1 thstu§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867		$202,502 80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		55 146 62
		$257,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$310,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks		$231,467 25
On Fire risks		33,002 56
Received from interests on investments and salvages		46 431 49
		$311 531 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine		$238,279 26
do. Fire		12,784 81
Return Premiums		26 890 53
Reinsurances		21,642 14
Expenses and Commissions		24,498 19
United States and State Taxes		7,074 54
		$330,879 10
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25,533 09

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881				11,500 00
Do. 7 30	do	1867		5,400 00
Do. 5 20	do	1862		41 6 0 00
Do. registered,		1862		5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds				10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 percent. bonds				15,000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds				3,000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds				7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889				11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875				3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds				17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds				1,000 00
Do. do. second do. do				1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds				9 000 0 0
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds				10,000 0
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds				14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds				10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds				11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co				8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad				5,0 0 0 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co				5 3 0 0 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank				6 8 0 0 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank				8 800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co				28,760 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co				2 200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co				3,200 00
4 " American West India Co				400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co				5 000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad				2 425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co				360 00
				$236 114 38
Bills receivable				75 589 04
Cash in Bank				49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums				24,831 93
				$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S. Delbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. F. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their assets, viz:—

Mortgages being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia				$279 600 00
Bills Receivable				31,250 00
Real Estate				30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan				19,444 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan				53,455 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan				8,602 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock, 479 shares				21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan				24 000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan				10 000 00
Do. Do. Stock, 300 shares				14,410 05
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan				18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan				9 427 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan				17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan				5 400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent. 1881 Coupon				20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30	do.	do	do	25 000 00
Do. do. 7 30	do.	do	do	56 000 00
Do. do. 7 30	do.	1868	do	20 000 00
Do. do. 5 20	do.	do	do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan				20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes				47 1 0 00
Do. Fives				4,588 75
Cincinnati Sixes				4 672 51
Pittsburg do.				5 535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares				24,310 26
Western do. 220 do.				11,000 00
Girard do. 125 do.				6,6 0 0 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares				10,000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 30 do.				2,897 7
Marayunk Gas Company, 20 do.				998 88
Cash on hand				37,680 51
				$937,152 5 4

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
January 1, 1867. 1 15 7

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. G. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 2 y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company (favorably known to the community for over forty years), continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120 000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200 000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
42,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	44,520 00
50,000	State of New Jersey six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guaranteed)	20,750 00
30 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	par. Market value, $1,070,299 75 Cost, $1 030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687 23
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,530 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 437 14	41,540 6
		$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Jared Fisher,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 15

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 "Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 16m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money is received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND,

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hopes have not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to string of gladness,
On this side of the tomb;
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And the Heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining
But look for joy instead.

LADIES, AND THEIR WEIGHT IN THE SADDLE.

Very few ladies have any idea of what weight they are when on horseback, and it hardly ever occurs to a lady to inquire whether the horse she is going to ride is really, as it is termed, "up to her weight." A correspondent writes to an English paper:—"I must say that ladies are, in general, very easily pleased in regard to the style of animal destined for their use, and, if the horse they are going to mount has the character of being quiet, carries his head high, and his tail is of the usual length, and he has the proper number of legs, they are perfectly satisfied that they are going to have a pleasant ride, and they do not enter into any minute criticism as to the shape or action of the animal, upon both of which points so much of the comfort and safety of the fair equestrian depend. And here I cannot help remarking, that gentlemen seem to me to have little or no hesitation in allowing their female relatives to mount horses that they would, in their own persons, be very unwilling to ride; and I can now see, in my mind's eye, a young lady who trots and gallops past me in Rotten-row, on a bay, thoroughbred looking horse, whose forelegs seem tied together, whose shoulders are almost perpendicular, and whose fetlocks are nearly upright, and I will venture to say that neither her father or brother, if she has either, would willingly mount him for a ten-mile ride along a road, with the slightest expectation of arriving safe at the end. To watch that horse hobbling along at a walk is very painful, but in the canter or gallop his defective action is not so conspicuous, as he makes a great flourish; but when anything does happen to that young lady, the catastrophe will be awful; yet she goes up and down the ride, in the season, laughing and enjoying herself, in happy ignorance that she is in continual danger of about the worst fall that can occur.

"Few people are at all aware of the weight of their female friends, till the scales reveal the secret; and, unless a gentleman has occasion to assist a lady into the saddle, or over stiles, he can form no opinion as to the weight she is, for the dress conceals the figure so much. Women are heavier than men, in proportion to their height, and I believe ten stone to be no unusual weight among ladies of ordinary height and proportion. A side-saddle weighs eighteen pounds, and, with the additional weight of the riding-habit, hat, whip, boots, etc., we may safely say that a large proportion of the ladies we see on horseback average nearly twelve stone each; but how seldom do you see ladies mounted on horses up to that weight! Ladies' horses are proverbially called 'weeds,' and any leggy, narrow-chested, weak, and quiet tempered animal is said to be 'just the thing to carry a lady,' which I think is not paying them any great compliment. On the contrary, a lady's horse ought to possess the following qualifications among others, if the fair rider is to be carried in the style, with the safety, and at the pace she is fairly entitled to, exact from her horse for her gratification:—

"1. Her horse ought to have good 'action,' i. e., he must bring his hind legs well under him at every stride, and have the power of planting his fore feet evenly and smoothly well in front of him; thus will he display to advantage his own movements, and the elegant figure and graceful seat of his fair burden.

"2. He ought to have a 'good mouth,' as, without that quality, the pleasure of his rider will be very much curtailed; the fact is, however, that ladies almost always possess that almost indefinable excellence called hand, in a remarkable degree; and a horse will go kindly under a woman, which will prove an ungovernable brute when ridden by a man.

"3. Good legs and feet are indispensable, for the weight a lady's horse has to carry, and the pace ladies like to go, when on horseback, will soon tell a tale if there is any defect there; and he must, of course, be sound in his wind for the same reason.

"If the above qualifications requisite for a lady's horse are combined with size and strength to fit him for his work, both horse and rider will appear to advantage. And now for a word of advice. Endeavor to sit as evenly as possible in the centre of the saddle, and as steadily as you can, without assuming an unnatural stiffness, which would spoil the effect of your appearance; and not to shake about in the saddle as if your heads were only tacked to your shoulders, and your whole bodies were like an ill-made shape of jelly, always in motion from side to side. I do not recommend you to copy Mrs. M., who seems to have swallowed the poker; but try to acquire a graceful ease of movement in unison with your horse. You, perhaps, have no idea how much the swaying to and fro of his rider adds to the fatigue and discomfort of your horse towards the end of the day's ride—how it occasions the saddle to shift, and, probably, pinch his withers, or form a raw under the cantle if it has moved back, and that is very difficult to heal. Do not touch your horse, however slightly, with your whip, as it only teases him; but, if necessary, apply it vigorously if he is obstinate, lazy, or disobedient; and if the whip has not the desired effect immediately, then you can use your spur, but do not bring the latter into use unless absolutely required."

Concerning "Waterfalls."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives information which will be comforting to many women:—

"Ladies who wear chignons will be glad to know that it is not true that the hair for chignons is procured from the corpses of people who die in hospitals and other public institutions. When death ensues the hair becomes brittle, and cannot be curled and twisted into form. Marseilles is the great entrepot for the trade in human hair, more than forty thousand pounds weight of this commodity being imported there annually, chiefly from Italy, and more particularly from Sicily, Naples, and the States of the Church, while a moderate quantity comes from Spain and certain departments of France. The French provinces which yield the largest supply are Brittany and Auvergne, and buyers go round on market days, when the young demoiselle who wishes to dispose of her locks mounts a wine cask, and, unloosening her headdress, showers down her hair. An active bidding follows. As the weight of hair in an ordinary chignon does not exceed three ounces and a half, the annual quantity imported into Marseilles alone would be sufficient for upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand headdresses. A large quantity of the hair arriving at this port is there made up and re-exported to Algeria and Spain. The hair-dressers of Marseilles, all of whom are more or less engaged in the chignon trade, are something like four hundred in number; of these, four large houses manufacture among them fifty-five thousand chignons annually for home consumption alone, thirty thousand of which are sent into the interior, while the remaining twenty-five thousand are disposed of in Marseilles and the suburbs.

"One Parisian house in the Passage des Petits Peres retails no less than fifteen thousand chignons annually, at prices averaging from twelve to seventy francs each, although chignons can be purchased as high as two hundred and fifty francs. Chignons of red or flaxen hair, which comes chiefly from Scotland, are the most expensive. When the hair arrives at the manufacturer's, which it does in large sacks holding something like a couple of hundred-weight each, it is thoroughly washed in hot water until every particle of grease is removed from it; it then has a final bath of potash, and when perfectly dry is passed through common flour.

"The number of chignons exported from France to England during the past year was eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, in addition to which there was exported a sufficient quantity of hair for seven thousand chignons, to be made up in England. The total value of the exports of hair and chignons from France during 1865 amounted to 1,206,605 francs, or upwards of £45,000 sterling. England took the largest quantity, and the United States figure next on the list."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, HANOVER Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz:—

Anchois, Axes, Iron Bars, Saddle Blankets, Brushes, Pendant Arms, Gas Brackets and Burners, Saddle Bags, Water Buckets, Chairs, Bath Tubs, Mule Collars, Cylinders, Spades, Hatchets, Horse Shoes, Harness, Halter and Breast Chains, Halters and Chains, Ambulance and Wagon Fellocs, Wagon Bows, Brass Cocks, assorted, Iron Bedsteads, Boilers, Steamer Castings, Galvanized Iron, Assorted Iron, Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Gas Pipe, Assorted Locks, Scales, Gum and Leather Hose, Cooking Ranges and Stoves, Heating Stoves, Army and Express Wagons, Wagon Spokes, Wheelbarrows, Tables, Desks, Wrenches, Whips, Also a large assortment of various Tools, Telegraphic Instruments, etc, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
1 19 5t Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt Maj. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
1 11 11t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for BLANKS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and PRINTING required by ordinance of City Councils, approved December 29, 1866, making an appropriation to this Department for the year 1867, will be received at this office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, January 28 1867, at which time said proposals will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Printed schedules, on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished upon application at the City Commissioners' Office.

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
1 19 3t City Commissioners.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the state of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 80,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 3,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
1 19 f28 Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 300,000 (three hundred thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient sureties, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Norfolk, Virginia,

CONNECTING WITH THE
GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,
to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest.

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,

thus offering the inducements of an

ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,

with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS

For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, and all points in Virginia and North Carolina,

FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES

as by another line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROWN and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty-four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
Agent,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, 81 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
† Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcles, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. †† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7 20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 2:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:32 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Tickets for the above line obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 5:15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, at Pier No. 74, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:50 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:04 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4:30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Trains (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:20, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 1:50 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:20 P. M., Express.

Return Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4:49 and 5½ A. M., and 3:23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. These of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 1:00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail.....at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express.....at 11:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 5:10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....at 12:30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1:50 "
Day Express.....at 5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9:50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday

THE AMERICAN WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association—Its Plan and Objects—Complete List of the Prizes—The Arrangements for the Drawing To-Day, Etc. Etc. Etc.

The Interest in the Drawing.

Philadelphians take a great interest in the drawing for prizes in the Crosby Opera House Association, to take place at Chicago to-day, and it is no wonder, for we learn that Mr. ugh, the agent for Philadelphia, has disposed of *twenty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-eight certificates*, or one for every five families in the city. Philadelphia has as good a chance to win the Opera House as any city in the Union. In view of these facts, we have made arrangements with Mr. Crosby to announce in our newspaper the names and residences of the three hundred lucky individuals who will become the possessors of the premiums this afternoon, as soon as the drawings take place in Chicago.

Plan of Drawing.

The plan of award adopted is the following:—210,000 numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel; and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the name of the premiums, to wit:—The Opera House, three hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.

From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance taking the premium drawn with it.

Committee to Superintend the Drawing.

William T. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. and Q. R. R.
F. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbarck & Co.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. Dore, President of the Board of Trade.
James H. Bowen, President Third National Bank.
James C. Fargo, Manager American Express.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieutenant Governor.
L. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.

Assisted by the following members to represent the interest of subscribers in the Eastern States:—

Samuel Castner, Coal Merchant, Trinity Building, New York.
R. M. Hedden, late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New York.
R. E. Demmon, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
David Pulsifer, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. Stickney, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River, Mass.
Caleb H. Needles, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. Smith, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.
Walter Ingersoll, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.
E. S. Rowse, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St. Louis.

The Crosby Opera House.

This noble building is situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet by 180 feet in depth, five stories high, with Mansard roof. It is of Athens marble, in the modern Italian style, and is conceded by all to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, each 30 by 180 feet, two on each side of the grand and imposing entrance to the Opera House, divide between them the first story of this matchless temple of art. The remaining floors are occupied by offices and studios. The annual rental of this portion of the building, exclusive of the Opera House proper, is at present $30,000.

The studios are connected with one of the finest Art Galleries in the country, known as the "Crosby Art Gallery."

Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can be attempted here. It is impossible to convey to those who have not viewed it any adequate idea of its exceeding richness and beauty. It is pronounced by all to be the finest in the world.

Plan and Objects of the Association.

In the spring of 1865, Mr. U. H. Crosby completed his magnificent Opera House, at a cost of $600,000. Owing to the great excess of this expenditure over the original estimates, resulting from the enhanced value of materials and labor during the war, from modifications and improvements suggested in the progress of the work, which were necessary to perfect his design, and from other unforeseen causes, which it is unnecessary to state, Mr. Crosby became financially embarrassed, and only succeeded in his purpose of giving to Chicago this noble work of art at the sacrifice of his fortune.

This reverse having made the sale of the property necessary, the friends of art in Chicago and the Eastern cities urged the idea of making its disposal the basis of a National Distribution of Paintings and Engravings, upon the Art Union plan. The suggestion met with the approval of gentlemen of prominence in business circles of Chicago, and led to the subscription, by a number of the leading citizens, of a large fund for the institution of the "Opera House Art Association," the objects of which should be the realization of the original cost of the Opera House, and the distribution of a large collection of paintings and engravings of value, selected from the works of the most eminent artists of America.

This plan has received the most generous co-operation and support of the leading American artists. They have signified their appreciation of Mr. Crosby's interest in Art, and of his sacrifices in its behalf, by contributing to the enterprise many of their finest works, at such a large reduction from the market value of the paintings as to ensure a handsome fund for the benefit of Mr. Crosby. The engravers and publishers have earnestly joined with the artists in a similar liberality, and have furnished the plates and the immense supply of engravings requisite for distribution at a price which leaves a most liberal sum as a compliment to Mr. Crosby, while the public will receive the engravings at a cost not greater than the regular subscription price. It is proposed to award the Opera House and paintings as premiums to members of the Association, the Opera House being offered as first premium, thus securing an advantageous sale of the property, at its actual cost, to Mr. Crosby, and in a manner which will at the same time promote the very object of its erection—the advancement of American Art.

In acquiescence with this suggestion, "The Crosby Opera House Art Association" was formed upon the following plan:—

First. There will be issued to members certificates for 210,000 shares, at $5 each, numbering from 1 to 210,000, inclusive, which entitle the holder to receive one or more of the first-class steel engravings hereinafter described, a share in the award of premiums, and free admission to the galleries of the Association until the award takes place.

Second. There will be awarded among the members, as premiums, the Crosby Opera House and lot on which it stands, erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, together with all the splendid stage scenery, machinery, furniture, fixtures and accessories, and over three hundred choice and valuable oil paintings by the first American artists.

COMPLETE LIST OF PRIZES.

No. 1. The Crosby Opera House, and lot on which it stands—erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars — together with all the splendid stage scenery, machinery, furniture, fixtures, and accessories.

No. 2. Bierstadt's great painting, entitled "The Yosemite Valley." Valued at twenty thousand dollars. A magnificent landscape, about 8 by 11 feet in size.

No. 3. Cropsey's great work, entitled "An American Autumn." Valued at six thousand dollars. A glorious autumnal landscape, about 8 by 14 feet in size.

No. 4. Schussele's great national painting of the American authors, entitled "Washington Irving and his Friends." Painted from a sketch by Darley. Valued at five thousand dollars. This magnificent work of art is about 7 by 10 feet in size, and the original from which the superb steel engraving (to be issued to shareholders) is engraved.

No. 5. Hart's charming and celebrated painting of American scenery, entitled "Woods in Autumn." Valued at five thousand dollars. A splendid painting. Size about 7 by 10 feet.

No. 6. Constant Mayer's celebrated painting, entitled "Recognition." Valued at five thousand dollars. A large historical work—the story of a battle-field. Size about 8 by 12 feet.

No. 7. Beard's Great Western Landscape, entitled "Deer on the Prairie." Valued at $4000. Size about 8 by 10 feet.

No. 8. Gignoux's Magnificent Landscape, entitled "Alpine Scenery." Valued at $3000.

No. 9. Marble Bust of Abraham Lincoln, from life—executed in the purest Carrara Statuary Marble, by L. W. Volk, to which has been assigned a place in the World's Exposition to be held at Paris in 1867. Valued at $2000.

No. 10. The Old Reel.....Edwin White
No. 11. The Fishermen of Normandy..L. H. Becker
No. 12. The Deserted Home.....Jerome Thompson
No. 13. Crossing the Stream.....W. P. W. Dana
No. 14. Attack of the Bear.....J. H. Drury
No. 15. View in the Genesee Valley, N.Y. H. C. Ford
No. 16. Edwin Booth as "Iago".....Thomas Hicks
No. 17. Landscape with Figures.....E. Rondel
No. 18. Glimpses of the Palisades.....L. M. Wiles
No. 19. The Jewel Case .....Moses Wight
No. 20. The Frosted Bud.....D. F. Bigelow
No. 21. Scene in the Tyrol.....Rooth
No. 22. The Twins.....W. R. Miller
No. 23. The Brothers.....W. R. Miller
No. 24. Narragansett Bay.....W. S. Haseltine
No. 25. Landscape.....Henry
No. 26. Selecting the Bridal Dress.....Carolus
No. 27. Marine View.....Cartis
No. 28. Double Treat.....Kretschmer
No. 29. Landscape.....W. L. Sonntag
No. 30. Marine—Fort Warren.....W. L. Bradford
No. 31. On the Hudson.....Julie H. Beers
No. 32. Flower.....Von Seben
No. 33. View in Westport, N. Y.....D. F. Bigelow
No. 34. Sunset.....R. L. Fyne
No. 35. Landscape.....George Inness
No. 36. Foot Ball in the Italian Tyrol....C. Rottiken
No. 37. Master and Maid.....V. Nehlig
No. 38. Vase of Flowers.....W. T. Matthews
No. 39. Dover Wells.....E. Rondell
No. 40. Bayou. Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, F. G. Melby
No. 41. Bongeval—France.....J. F. Cole
No. 42. Little Daisy.....W. Cogswell
No. 43. Boy Stoning Pigeons.....A. L. Rawson
No. 44. The Pet Cat.....S. H. St. John
No. 45. Prayer.....G. P. A. Healy
No. 46. Pine Apple.....J. H. Drury
No. 47. Brook near West Point.....P. F. Reed
No. 48. Sampson's Pond.....D. F Bigelow
No. 49 On the Esopus Creek.....J. R. Sloan
No. 50. Basket of Peaches.....G. A. Hall
No. 51. By the Stream.....E. Rondell
No. 52. Caravan Overtaken by a Sand Storm C. Rosenberg
No. 53. In the Fields. Winter.....T. L Smith
No. 54. The Choice Morsel.....Ulters
No. 55. Hay Making.....Baird
No. 56. View in Ulster County.....J. R Sloan
No. 57. The Sultan's Daughter.....M. K. Kellogg
No. 58. Envy.....J. Huddemann
No. 59. Village School.....L. Toussaint
No. 60. View on the Moshanon, Pa.....H. C. Ford
No. 61. View near Waukegan.....P. Fish Reed
No. 62. May and December.....J. H. Lazarus
No. 63. Girl with Her Pet Rabbits .....E. Rondell
No. 64. Gathering Chesnuts.....Rondell
No. 65. In the Harz.....Naber
No. 66. General Grant.....E. Leutze
No. 67. River Scene in Jamaica.....F. G. Melby
No. 68. Basket of Flowers.....W. T. Matthews
No. 69. The Gamesters.....E. M. Webb
No. 70. View in the Tyrol.....Chavannes
No. 71. Mary Queen of Scots and Little Bess Pierpont in Prison at Frotheringay.....Louis Lang
No. 72. The Savoyard.....C. Muller
No. 73. The Watchful Sportsman.....W. Similar
No. 74. Down by the Willows....S. I. Shaughnessy
No. 75. Fruit Piece.....Rondell
No. 76. View of Mecenas' Villa at Tivoli..G. L. Brown
No. 77. Going to School.....W. T. Matthews
No. 78. Sheep.....Von Severdonk
No. 79. Young Nun.....William Bunk
No. 80. View on La Merle River, Vt.....C. B. Russ
No. 81. Marquette Rapids.....A. L. Rawson
No. 82. Fruit and Champagne.....Wilnes
No. 83. Among the Alps.....Raffeain
No. 84. View on the Esopus Creek...R T. Bricher
No. 85. Near Woodstock, New Hampshire, S. P. Hodgdon
No. 86. Autumn Scenery.....Wilnam Hart
No. 87. Wallenstadt.....Raffeain
No. 88. Dog.....Gerard
No. 89. Raspberries.....G. A. Hall
No. 90. Portrait of Lincoln.....W. Coggswell
No. 91. Pastoral.....J. F. Cole
No. 92. Pickerel.....T. C. Bartholomew
No. 93. Fort Pickens.....Xanthus Smith
No. 94. View near Framingham.....E. Parker
No. 95. Indians and Canoe.....A. F. Tait
No. 96. Landscape.....A. Barland
No. 97. Lake George.....S. Colman
No. 98. Fish .....De Blois
No. 99. Street Scene, Veux de Cereny..W. M. Fisher
No. 100. Fruit.....J Williamson
No. 101. Early Morning. Norwalk Islands. George L. Brown
No. 102. The Shadow Dance.....D. C. Fabronius
No. 103. Basket of Peaches.....William H. Brown
No. 104. Music and Flowers.....Rondell
No. 105. The Tappan Zee.....L. M. Wiles
No. 106. The Young Sportsman.....W. Similar
No. 107. The Foster Brother..... R. Oppenheim
No. 108. The Happy Dream.....D. Huntington
No. 109. Cavalcade.....Lemmens
No. 110. Spanish Lady.....George H. Hall
No. 111. View at Medfield, Mass.....W. F. Snow
No. 112. Knitting Girl.....Boser
No. 113 Dancing Jack .....V. Nehlig
No. 114. Young Skaters.....Von Seben
No. 115. Beach on the Northeast Coast..W. A. Gay
No. 116. Evening in the Country.....R. L. Pyne
No. 117. Four Seasons.....J. F. Cole
No. 118. Fruit Piece.....J. B. Stearns
No. 119. Taking a Smoke.....E. Rondell
No. 120. The Valley of the Oetz.....Englehart
No. 121. On the Narragansett Coast...A. P. Howard
No. 122. The Lovers' Quarrel.....Carl Habner
No. 123. Strawberries.....Rondell
No. 124. Saut St. Mary.....A. L. Rawson
No. 125. Old Dutch Church, Sleepy Hollow, L. M. Wiles
No. 126. Young America.....T. Le Clere
No. 127. Fingal's Cave.....Russell Smith
No. 128. Coast Scene. Rhode Island....L. M. Wiles
No. 129. Chickens.....Lemmens
No. 130. The Distinguished Guest.....J. B. Irving
No. 131. Old Fisherman.....Jourdan
No. 132. Farm Yard.....Otto Somers
No. 133. Sunset.....Frederick E. Church
No. 134. The Swamp. Sunset.....R. L. Pyne
No. 135. Eastern Scene.....Frere
No. 136. Sketching.....Rondell
No. 137. Landscape.....Blakelocke
No. 138. View on Lake Superior.....Thomas Moran
No. 139. Palm Grove in the Tropics.....F. G. Melby
No. 140. Children at Play.....Lasch
No. 141. Flowers.....Rondell
No. 142. Off the Coast of Labrador..W. R. Bradford
No. 143. Near Morristown, New Jersey, Clinton Ogilvie
No. 144. Sheep.....J. Foxcroft Cole
No. 145. Landscape.....T. Addison Richards
No. 146. Moss Rosebud.....W. Cogswell
No. 147. Cherries.....W. T. Matthews
No. 148. View in Essex County.....D. F. Bigelow
No. 149. View near Tyrone, Pa. Spruce Creek. H. C. Ford
No. 150. A Rocky Coast.....G. Bonfield
No. 151. White Grapes.....G. A. Hall
No. 152. Miniature.....W. Cogswell
No. 153. The Bath.....Elihu Vedder
No 154. Autumn on the Shenandoah...J. H. Drury
No. 155. View in Roxbury, Mass.....T. Saylor
No. 156. Twilight in Winter.....G. W. Cass
No. 157. Dogs.....J. H. Drury
No. 158 Among the Shandaken Mts.....J. R. Sloan
No 159. View from Little Mountain...F. Fish Reed
No. 160. Christmas.....S. H. St. John
No. 161. Lake Berg, Switzerland.....De Pelgrom
No. 162. Sea Shore.....J. Osgood
No. 163. Pictured Rocks.....A. L. Rawson
No 164. Fruit.....J. H. S. Reed
No. 165 View in the Tyrol.....C. Euler
No. 166 Near Bolton, Lake George....E. D. Lewis
No. 167. Storm on the Atlantic.....J. Hamilton
No 168. Rachel.....J. Ames
No. 169 Trailing Arbutus.....C. Eaton
No 170. Landscape and Chickens.....Lampeter
No. 171. Landscape.....S. Owen
No. 172. Landscape.....E. Rondell
No. 173. A Sable River.....P. Fish Reed
No 174. Strawberries.....J. H. Drury
No. 175 The Lesson.....A. Ludwig
No. 176. View on the River Po.....Bauhard
No 177. Landscape and Figures.....E. Rondell
No. 178. Scene in the Adirondacks..James M. Hart
No. 179 New Hampshire Scenery....G. F. Higgins
No. 180 View in Ulster County.....J. R Sloan
No. 181. The Little Red Wishing Cap..J. F. Goodkin
No. 182 Pond Lilies.....E. Lynde
No. 183 Who Goes There?.....T. Nast
No. 184. Sheep.....Von Severdonk
No. 185. Landscape with Sheep.....Schenck
No. 186. Midsummer.....L. M. Wiles
No. 187. The Merry Little Gobbler....R. Oppenheim
No 188. View on Rock River.....H. C Ford
No. 189. Winter Landscape.....A. Gerlach
No. 190. Isle de Croissy, France.....J. Foxcroft Cole
No. 191. Early Morning.....S. W. Griggs
No. 192. Marley on the Seine.....J. Foxcroft Cole
No. 193. The Cannon Mountain.....W. L. Sontag
No. 194. Old New England Homestead. F. D. Williams
No. 195. Long Pond, Adirondacks.....P. Fish Reed
No. 196. View at Fresh Pond, Mass.....J. W. A. Scott
No. 197. Bay of Naples.....Laomens
No. 198. The Pawnbroker.....S. B. Waugh
No. 199. Children on the Sea Shore.....E Moran
No. 200. Brig at Sea.....S. S. Tuckermann
No. 201. Ben Nevis.....John Falkner
No. 202 The Dead Stag.....Timmerman
No. 203. View from the Hill Side.....J. R. Sloan
No 204. Dog.....S. H. St. John
No. 205. On Charles River, Dedham, Mass., G. Sawyer
No. 206. Red Grapes.....G. A. Hall
No. 207. November.....Jarvis McEntee
No. 208. Mount Sinai.....A. L. Rawson
No. 209. Pansies.....S. E Stetson
No. 210. Croton Meadows.....A. S. Shattuck
No. 211. Colts on the Hillside.....N. H. Trotter
No. 212. Harvest Field.....Julie H. Beers
No. 213. Scene near Chelsea.....Fuller
No. 214. Scene in Western Virginia..W. L. Sonntag
No. 215. Reading a Story.....B. C. Porter
No 216. Ox-Team on the Prairie.....J. H. Drury
No. 217. Ruins of the Claudian Aqueduct, Virgil Williams
No. 118. Gettysburg.....Trego
No. 219. Return from Christening.....Van Elten
No. 220. Lunch.....J. H. S. Reed
No. 221. Mount Jefferson.....W. S. Young
No. 222. Blowing Fresh.....A. C. Smith
No. 223 Landscape.....Baird
No. 224. Winter Landscape.....C. Hilgers
No. 225 Alpine Scenery.....Laomens
No. 226. The Hopeless Flight.....M Smith
No. 227. Shylock and Jessica.....F. F. Rothermel
No. 228. Landscape.....J. W. Casilear
No. 229. Winter Scene.....J. Morvellier
No. 230. Ruined Castle.....De Pelgrom
No. 231. Grapes.....W. T. Matthews
No. 232. In the Woods.....W. Whittredge
No. 233. View near Conway, N. H.....J. F. Kensett
No. 234. Magnolia.....Alfred Ordway
No. 235. The Bay of Naples.....W. S. Haseltine
No. 236. Landscape.....Smillie
No. 237. Study in the Woods.....A. F. Bellows
No. 238. Mt. Desert.....F. S. Frost
No. 239. School Examination.....Hiddeman
No. 240. Dog's Head.....Veriet
No. 241. Taking it Easy.....W. McEwan
No. 242 The Cottage Door.....T. Henry Smith
No. 243 Vase of Flowers.....Remington
No. 244. Shepherd Girl.....J H. Drury
No. 245. Cattle and Landscape.....De Bylandt
No. 246. A Waif from the City.....J. B. Dennis
No. 247. The Lost Farthing.....Hahn
No. 248. The Love Letter.....G C. Lambdin
No. 249. View in Mexico.....J. A. Tower
No. 250. The First Coat.....R. Oppenheim
No. 251 Near Fordham.....L. M. Wiles
No. 252. View near Germantown.....Paul Weber
No. 253 Child's Head.....Thomas Sully
No. 254 Child Reading.....Eastman Johnson
No 255 Landscape.....James M. Hart
No. 256 Winter.....F. H. Shapleigh
No. 257. Moonlight. Lake Placid.....P. Fish Reed
No. 258. The Burning Castle and its Ruined Lord, Litschauer
No. 259. Rain Drops.....S J Guy
No. 260. Scene in Switzerland.....Hoffman
No. 261. Spruce Creek, Pa.....H. C. Ford
No. 262. Coast Scene.....S. L. Gerry
No. 263. The Fly Catcher.....Guenther
No. 264. Twilight.....L M. Wiles
No. 265. Hollyhocks.....E. Rondell
No. 266. Grapes and Apples .....J. H S. Reed
No. 267. Where's Lily?.....J. H. S. Reed
No. 268. Sawmill on the Bushkill.....J. R. Sloan
No. 269. Moonlight in the Cordilleras..F. G. Melby
No. 270 Love and Old Age.....L. Toussaint
No. 271. Rocks at Nahant.....B. Freeman
No. 272. Twilight.....J. R Sloan
No. 273 Interior.....Guenther
No. 274. Landscape.....J. R. Lambdin
No. 275. The Seaside.....J. G. Brown
No. 276 The Country.....J. G. Brown
No. 277. Landscape.....E. Rondell
No. 278. Evangeline.....J B Stearns
No. 279. View in the Adirondacks...David Johnson
No. 280 Kitty's Toilet.....S. H. St. John
No. 281. The Listener.....J. Rosiere
No. 282 View in Shokan, N. Y.....J. R. Sloan
No. 283. Autumn.....J. Fairman
No. 284. Orange County Scenery....J. R. Brevoort
No. 285. Landscape.....A. Barland
No. 286 Misty Morning in the Tropics..M. J. Heade
No. 287. Baltimore, 1862.....S. R. Gifford
No. 288. Flowers.....Rondell
No. 289. On Lake Geneva.....A Chavannes
No. 290. Hay-making.....R W. Hubbard
No 291 The Well .....Dreyer
No. 292. Sunset off the Coast.....M. De Haas
No. 293. Marine View.....S. Wilson
No 294 Kaatskill Cove.....E D. Lewis
No. 295. Birds.....De Blois
No. 296. Scene in the Catskills.....J. Talbot
No. 297. The Meadow.....Brevoort
No. 298. Connecticut Valley.....S L. Darrah
No. 299. Fruit Piece.....G. Forster
No. 300. Scene in the Catskills.....C. A. Somers
No. 301. Twilight.....Boutelle
No. 302. Scene on the Susquehanna.....J. Talbot

The Drawing To-Day.

CHICAGO, January 21.—The drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association is to commence positively at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Crosby and the Committee are now engaged in preparing the auditorium for the reception of spectators. The tickets have been placed in the wheels, and the numbers disposed of to-day will be represented in the draft.

Special Notice.

It will be impossible for us to obtain any report of the drawings before 4 o'clock this afternoon, when we shall issue editions until the drawing is completed. The name of the new owner of the Opera House will probably be announced in our *fourth edition*, at 4 o'clock.—Ed, EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied withall the materials. 7 18s

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STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $36; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $27; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do. silk mixed, only $24; Black Sack Coats, from $10 to $26; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $5.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand, a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HEMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518s No. 240 MARKET Street.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
On Wednesday Morning,
January 23, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, by order of administrator, stock of Ribbons, choice Dress Silks, etc. etc. 1 21 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

Preparations for the Drawing.

Scenes in Chicago To-day.

Philadelphia Committee.

Non-Arrival of the New York and New England Committee-men.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, January 21.—The great sensation of the day is the drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, which commences punctually at 12 o'clock. The city is in a considerable state of excitement on account of it.

A great crowd of people was besieging the entrance to the Opera House, awaiting the opening of the doors.

The wheels for the drawing were completed and placed on exhibition on Saturday, being viewed with great interest by large crowds of people.

The Committee to superintend the drawing, under the chairmanship of Ira D. Munn, one of the most prominent merchants of Chicago, have been in session all the morning, counting and arranging the numbers to be placed in the wheels.

Caleb H. Needles and Richard Smith, of Philadelphia, are the only members of the Committee from the East who succeeded in running the snow blockade. The New York members are now snow-bound on the way West.

The only Eastern papers represented by special correspondents are THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and New York *Herald*, the other correspondents being snow-bound on the way here.

Two hundred and ten thousand certificates were issued, about twenty-five thousand remaining unsold and to credit of Mr. Crosby. One hundred and ten thousand were sold at the Chicago office alone.

Everything, to all appearances, is being conducted with perfect fairness, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The drawing is expected to occupy about four hours, and will certainly be completed this afternoon.

THE DRAWING.

Prizes Drawn Up to Two O'clock.

Arrangements of the Committee.

Excitement in the Audience.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, January 21.—At 12 o'clock the Committee appeared on the stage of the Opera House, and were greeted by a large and deeply interested audience with cheers.

Mr. Ira Y. Munn stated that all the numbers had been examined by the Committee, and had not since left their hands.

Tickets containing the numbers of certificates were then deposited in the wheel by the Committee, the audience now and then getting excited over a stray ticket which fell to the floor. This operation occupied twenty minutes, and then three hundred and two tickets, representing prizes, were placed in the smaller wheel.

The wheels were then revolved for some minutes, to the great edification of the audience.

The Committee then desired the audience to nominate two persons from their own number to draw the numbers from the wheels. (Loud cries for two of the Committee to do the drawing were responded to by the appointment of J. C. Dove and Sidney Pulsifer.)

The drawing then proceeded.

The Owner of the Opera House.

No. 58,600 drew prize No. 1. The Crosby Opera House, valued at $600,000. (Great cheering.)

No. 13,145 drew prize 267, Where's Lily? by J. H. S. Reed.

No. 41,139 drew prize 233, View near Conway, N. H., by J. F. Kensett.

No. 44,931 drew prize 194, Old New England Homestead, by F. D. Williams.

No. 38,511 drew prize 162, Sea Shore, by S. Osgood.

No. 202,787 drew prize 140, Children at Play.

No. 125,465 drew prize 46, Pine Apple, by J. H. Drury.

No. 82,277 drew prize 104, Music and Flowers, by Rondell.

No. 205,564 drew prize 142, Off the Coast of Labrador, by W. R. Bradford.

No. 108,854 drew prize 149, On the Esopus Creek, by J. R. Sloan.

No. 29,006 drew prize No. 201, Ben Nevis, by John Faulkner.

No. 175,598 drew prize No. 19, The Jewel Case, by Moses Wight.

No. 69,134 drew prize No. 261, Spruce creek, Pennsylvania, by H. C. Ford.

No. 110,821 drew prize 32, View in Westport, New York.

No. 134,526 drew prize 129, Chickens, by Lemmens.

No. 135,447 drew prize 152, Miniatures.

No. 108,093 drew prize 43, Boys Stoning Pigeons.

No. 186,401 drew prize 118, Fruit Piece.

No. 95,698 drew prize 81, Marquette Rapids.

No. 197,574 drew prize 41, Bongeval, France.

No. 20,990 drew prize 108, Happy Dream, by Huntington.

No. 204,508 drew prize 113, Dancing Jack.

No. 146,080 drew prize 116.

No. 198,672 drew prize 284.

No. 64,729 drew prize 27.

No. 42,621 drew prize 156.

No. 35,460 drew prize No. 5, Hart's Woods in Autumn, valued at $5000.

No. 82,459 drew prize 197.

No. 139,495 drew prize 265.

No. 29,934 drew prize 214.

No. 99,083 drew prize 249.

No. 179,334 drew prize 31.

No. 9614 drew prize 53.

No. 72,065 drew prize 74.

No. 186,221 drew prize 105.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Petitions were introduced and appropriately referred in favor of an increased tariff, for the abolition of all inequality on account of race or color in the South, against the curtailment of the currency, for the abrogation of the 5 per cent. tax on photographs, and for the extension of the laws of copyright to trade mrrks.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution to transfer to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Point Lookout such property of the United States now at that place as may be of use to the asylum. Passed.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the facts connected with the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, and what further legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called up the resolution offered by him a few days since, calling upon the President for any correspondence that may have been had with Mr. Motley respecting his resignation as Minister to Vienna. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) called up the bill introduced by him a few days since to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia. It provides for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of five judges of election, and prescribes the penalty of fine and imprisonment for illegal voting. The bill was passed.

At one o'clock Mr. Fessenden (Me.) moved to postpone all prior orders, and take up the Tariff bill.

Mr Poland (Vt.) said he had no objection to postponing the Bankrupt bill if it could be understood that it would be proceeded with when the Tariff bill was disposed of.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports, written or printed, in his possession, regarding the investigation into the condition of Indian Affairs, ordered by Congress in 1865.

Mr. Nesmith (Oregon) said the report had not yet been completed. It would be made to Congress, and not to the Secretary.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table for the present.

The Tariff bill was then taken up and read. It makes 109 printed pages.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Baker (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in armed rebellion were left without civil government on the overthrow of that Rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein, through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* governments of military origin, are not valid State governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bramwell (Ill.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the power of amending the Constitution. It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the Constitution, as well those now pending as those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented by Congress shall not be entitled to any vote, and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment, and that when any amendment to the Constitution is proposed by Congress it shall be adopted by two-thirds of the States recognized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) moved that leave be not given for the introduction of the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The question being—Shall leave be given for the introduction of the resolution? The vote resulted—Yeas, 94; nays, 33. The resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Hill (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution, suspending the retirement and cancellation of legal tender notes for two years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) not having been present when the State of Pennsylvania was called, asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court in certain cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Le Blond called for the reading of the bill. The bill was read. It provides that in all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein is drawn in or questioned the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution, or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the judges of such court; and no judgment rendered or decree given against the validity of any statute, or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court.

Mr. Le Blond objected to its introduction.

The State of Missouri being called, Mr. Benjamin introduced Mr. Williams' bill.

Mr. Le Blond objected to the bill being introduced, and the question having been taken by yeas and nays, the vote resulted—yeas, 101; nays, 39; so the bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL NEWS TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, January 21—Noon.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 72½; do. do., new issue, 71½; Erie Railroad shares, 43¾; Illinois Central shares, 81½.

BOSTON BOOKS.

Literature in the Modern Athens—The New England Book Trade—Publications of the Week.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, January 21, 2 P. M.—Not a single book has been published in Boston during the past week.

Petition for a State Government.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Five thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House of Representatives, through Speaker Colfax, asking for the formation of a new State in that region, or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loyal basis. The petition was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Kentucky in the Senatorial Contest.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—Another ballot for United States Senator in the Kentucky Legislature took place yesterday. James Speed (radical) received 42 votes; Powell, 40; Harding, 21; and Davis, 33. The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:—Powell, 45; Speed, 41; Davis, 43.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton quiet at 25c. for middlings. Flour quiet and steady; sales of 4000 bbls. State, $9 40@12 40; Ohio, $11 90@14 15; Western, $9 40@13 75; Southern, $12@17. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn has advanced 1c; sales of 7000 bush. Western mixed at 118. Oats firm; 18,000 bush sold; State, 68c. Beef steady. Dressed hogs—prime at $8 50; $8 62 for Western; and $9 25@$9 50 for City. Pork steady; new mess, $21 87. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Read 6s 70	95	100 sh 13th & 15th	19
$2000 do mt 6s	90	100 sh Reading	60 51
$5 0 Leh 6s 84	91	200 sh Ocean	b5 2
$3000 Alleg Co 5s	73	100 sh Hest'v	b60 14
$2000 US 10-40s reg	109	300 sh Leh N stk	54

SECOND BOARD.

$3200 6-20s 65 Jy	104	20 sh Leh Nav	54
200 sh Reading	s30 51	150 sh Susq Cscrip	63
100 sh do	s30 51	100 sh Cata pf	29
100 sh do	s5 51		

Deaf Mutes in Italy.—According to the last Italian census there are 17,785 deaf and dumb people in the whole of Italy, excluding Venetia. Of these the greatest number are in Piedmont and Liguria, where there is one deaf and dumb person in every 850 inhabitants. In the Romagna the proportion is only one-fifth in every 4064 inhabitants.

—The Colonial Government of St. Helena has abolished all navigation dues in that island, with the exception of the decine, or ten centimes per ton, in aid of the seamen of all nations left sick in the hospital after the departure of their ships.